

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
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10/08/03

15:12:52

Assign New Lead

ICMLME19  
Page 1 of 1

Type Primary Investigator or Organization, then press Enter

Case ID . . . . . : 266A-JN-29364

Serial . . . : 36

Status . . . . . : SET

Lead Number. : 1

Precedence. . . . . : ROUTINE

Office . . . . . : JACKSON

Squad. . . . :

At . . . . . : JACKSON, MS

Set Date . . . . . : 10/08/2003 Time : 0241PM

Deadline Date . . . : 12/07/2003 Time : 0500PM

Nature

Read and clear.

1  
2  
3  
4

-----  
Primary Investigator . > ..... +

or Organization . . > DT/NIPCIP/NFIP-FCI/NFIP-IT.... +

Command . . > ..... +

F1=Help, F2=Text, F3=Exit, F4=Prompt, F7=Bkwd, F8=Fwd, F12=Cancel

Cleared - *[Signature]*

#6  
SA

[Redacted Box]

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266A-JN-29364-36

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 08 2003	
FBI JACKSON	
<i>[Signature]</i>	

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 10/08/2003

To: Jackson

Attn: SA [REDACTED]

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b7E

From: New York

Contact: [REDACTED]

Approved By: [REDACTED]

Drafted By: [REDACTED]

Case ID #: 266A-JN-29364 (Pending)

Title: [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

CHOWKE LUMUMBA, aka  
Edwin Finley Taliaferro;  
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT - REPUBLIC OF NEW  
AOT-DT VIOLENT CRIME-PREDICATE OFFENSE

Synopsis: To cover lead set to New York requesting background information for LUMUMBA.

Enclosures: Copies of the following serials from the respective files:

b6  
b7C  
b7E

183G-NY-3072sub SF- 46



b6  
b7C  
b7E

Details: In support of the Jackson Division investigation into LUMUMBA and pursuant to the Electronic Communication 266A-JN-29364-7. New York Division is providing copies of the requested serials that are currently retrievable. New York Field Office has contacted Atlanta Division, Chicago Division, Washington Field Office, Legat  File Services Unit and New York Field Office Closed Files Unit in search of the following serials with negative results:



91A-NY-22662subCG- 1763



New York considers this lead covered.

LEAD (s):

Set Lead 1: (Info)

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MS

Read and clear.

To: Jackson From: New York  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 10/08/2003

b6  
b7C  
b7E

[REDACTED]  
183G-NY-3416subA- 14, 16

183G-NY-3416sub B- 3, 8, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24

183G-NY-3416sub C- 14, 24

183G-NY-3416sub E5B- 1, 2, 12, 13, 16  
[REDACTED]

Details: In support of the Jackson Division investigation into LUMUMBA and pursuant to the Electronic Communication 266A-JN-29364-7. New York Division is providing copies of the requested serials that are currently retrievable. New York Field Office has contacted Atlanta Division, Chicago Division, Washington Field Office, Legat [REDACTED] File Services Unit and New York Field Office Closed Files Unit in search of the following serials with negative results:

[REDACTED]  
91A-NY-22662subCG- 1763  
[REDACTED]

New York considers this lead covered.

To: Jackson From: New York  
Re: 266A-JN-29364, 10/08/2003

LEAD (s) :

Set Lead 1: (Info)

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MS

Read and clear.

♦♦

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

The investigation of the October 20, 1981 Brinks armored car robbery determined that [redacted] was [redacted] at the time and was closely interacting with numerous individuals who have been indicted and/or convicted relative to the Brinks investigation. It has been determined that [redacted] frequented the [redacted] New York, New York. This location was utilized by the Brinks conspirators to formulate plans for the Brinks armored car robbery and previous armored car robberies committed by the group. [redacted] is currently [redacted] of NAPO.

b6  
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On October 29, 1981 an investigation determined that apartment [redacted] New York was the residence of [redacted]. The investigation determined that [redacted] is currently [redacted]

In September, 1982, [redacted] was surveilled to Los Angeles, California, where he was met at the airport by [redacted]. Just prior to the arrest of [redacted] in Los Angeles, investigation determined that [redacted] had been assisting and harboring [redacted] during his four years as a fugitive. A note taken from [redacted] person when he was arrested was believed to have been written by [redacted]

On March 29-31, 1985 the RNA/NAPO cosponsored a Black Nation Day Conference at Atlanta, Georgia. Chokwe Lumumba delivered the opening remarks during which he stated that NAPO was formed to bring back to the street the fight and zeal the Black Panther Party (BPP) once enjoyed.

On June 14-16, 1985 NAPO held its first national conference at Los Angeles, California. The significant portions of the conference took place during closed sessions held for NAPO members only.



New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

It should be noted that [redacted]

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[redacted]

On April 1, 1986, a source of the FBI known to be reliable, hereafter referred to as T-1, advised that the 1986 Black Nation Day sponsored by the "Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika" took place as scheduled on the weekend of March 28-30. According to the source, Chokwe Lumumba's NAPO faction espoused Marxist and violent rhetoric to the extent that more moderate participants were unable to lend their opinions during workshops. Lumumba addressed the gathering on Saturday, March 29, 1986, with Communist-Marxist rhetoric not only calling for communistic economic measures, but denouncing the United States Government in favor of communist regimes. He said that years ago the RNA had written a constitution, but that was a mistake and what is needed now is blind obedience to the NAPO leaders.

On [redacted] a source of the FBI known to be reliable, hereafter referred to as T-2, [redacted]

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[redacted]

At a meeting held in Atlanta on [redacted], Chokwe Lumumba was once again the featured speaker. The primary purpose of this meeting appeared to be an effort to generate additional membership and interest in NAPO activities among Blacks in the Atlanta area. Lumumba also briefed the attendees on various individuals NAPO considers to be prisoners of war. Primary among the persons he discussed was former Top Ten Fugitive [redacted]

[redacted]

A second meeting took place on [redacted]. The stated purpose of this meeting was to commemorate the life and death of Malcolm X.

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

On October/23, 1981, three days after the Brinks robbery, [redacted], and Mtyari Shabaka Sundiata, aka Sam Smith, both self-professed members of the RNA and "The Family" were involved in a shootout with the New York City Police Department (NYCPD). In this incident, Sundiata was killed and [redacted] was apprehended. At the time of the shootout, [redacted] and Sundiata were moving part of "The Family" arsenal.

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[redacted] who [redacted] was sentenced to forty (40) years imprisonment with a \$50,000.00 fine as a result of his conviction in a federal prosecution on charges of racketeering and racketeering conspiracy.

In the 1983 Federal Brinks robbery trial in New York City, Chokwe Lumumba, presently National Chairman for NAPO, represented [redacted] a member of the RNA. [redacted] was charged for his involvement in the June 2, 1981 Bronx armored car robbery where a Brinks guard was murdered. Also, [redacted] was responsible for moving items from several safehouses in New York City and moved numerous weapons and several collective members to safe quarters after the Nyack incident. However, he was acquitted by the jury of all charges after the 1983 federal trial.

United States District Judge Kevin T. Duffy, Southern District of New York (SDNY) held Chokwe Lumumba in criminal contempt on two occasions during this five month trial. He was convicted of both contempt charges and on March 31, 1985, he was sentenced to probation for three years and ordered to perform 250 hours of community service.

Lumumba also represented [redacted] (former FBI Top Ten Fugitive), who recently stood trial for the October 20, 1981, robbery and murders and other federal crimes in the SDNY. [redacted] is a former member of the RNA who, along with [redacted] was equally responsible for the development of the military support base which would provide the planning and execution of seventeen actual or attempted armed robberies and the [redacted] prison breakout. The Black Accupuncture Advisory Association of North America (BAAANA), [redacted] also served as the operations center for "The Family".

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

In June of 1987, the Atlanta Division [REDACTED]

b7E

[REDACTED]

This investigation was predicated on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Although Atlanta was designated the office of origin for NAPO, New York encountered a greater amount of investigative activity due to the number of NAPO leaders and individuals based in this area. During this time period, it was discovered that NAPO and its members were engaged in activities which reasonably indicated the planning of force and violence in violation of the criminal laws of the United States and in the furtherance of NAPO's political goals and objectives .

Thus, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

II. Background

A. Criminal Activity

On October 20, 1981, former members of the Black Liberation Army (BLA), members of the RNA and others comprising an enterprise known as "the Family", robbed a Brinks armored truck in Nanuet, New York. In this robbery which netted 1.6 million dollars, "The Family" was armed with an M-16 automatic rifle, nine (9) millimeter automatic pistols and a shotgun. Although the robbery was successful, "The Family" was later stopped at a police roadblock in Nyack, New York and a shootout ensued during which two police officers were killed and another wounded.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York  
November 8, 1989

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)  
Domestic Security/Terrorism

I. Predication

In May, 1984, the militant faction of the Republic of New Afrika (RNA) established a splinter organization called The New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO), whose basic revolutionary goals and principles coincide with the RNA with one primary exception. NAPO views the collaboration with other revolutionary groups, regardless of race or ethnic origin, as a necessary means if the organization is to realize its goals. NAPO believes that the United States should give the black man five (5) southern states so they can establish a separate all black nation. 3, 5, 11, 10, 15, 17, 91

The RNA is a violent prone, extremist, black separatist organization founded in 1968 at a conference sponsored by the Malcom X Society in Detroit, Michigan. Richard Henry Bullock, also known as (aka), Imari Abubakari Obadele, who was elected Minister of Information of the RNA, acted as chairman of this conference. Like NAPO, the RNA's goals is to establish an independent black nation which would comprise all the land within the boundaries of the states of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. The RNA considers this land their national territory and seeks total liberation of the land. WA/ink

During the Summer of 1986, an operational agreement was reached between the two groups in that the RNA will engage in overt operations and political activities, whereas NAPO will concentrate on developing covert revolutionary and underground groups in a united front organization.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	
WA/ink	

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

[redacted] has advised that [redacted]

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As a result of the FBI Office in San Juan monitoring court authorized pen registers on [redacted]

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A review of [redacted]  
reveals [redacted]

B. Key Leaders/Members and Planned Activities of the Group

During the week of June 27 to July 1, 1988, the annual NAPO Convention was held in Atlanta, Georgia. At this time numerous NAPO workshops were held at 791 Fair Street, Atlanta Georgia, the Canterbury Center. Information from these meetings were obtained from physical surveillance [redacted] Present at various times were the following NAPO members to include the area they were representing:

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[redacted]  
Chokwe Lumumba Mississippi

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

On April 17, 1989, T-3 advised that on [REDACTED]

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b7D

[REDACTED]

With regards to firearms, FBI Los Angeles has determined that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A check with Automated Firearms System (ARS) for weapons registered to [REDACTED] reflect the following:

Weapon

Serial Number

Date of  
Transaction

[REDACTED]

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

On [redacted] T-3 advised that on [redacted]

[redacted] a new NASU meeting was held. [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

On [redacted] according to T-3, a meeting was held by [redacted] members of NASU. Source advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

Chokwe Lumumba spoke at length at the sentencing on the outcome of the trial. Lumumba stated that the, "babies will know the complete truth. They will understand their mission as they will fulfill it. It may be different than we perceive, but let me say this, that if it is anything like we perceive, then this government is in trouble." Lumumba avowed that, "The message can not be resolved in words that I speak or the words the government will speak after me or the words that Doctor Shakur will speak or even in the words you speak. It will only be resolved in material and concrete action".

A physical surveillance was conducted on [redacted] b7D  
[redacted] by the FBI New York Division at [redacted]  
[redacted] This surveillance was based  
upon confidential information from [redacted]  
[redacted]

Physical surveillance indicated that [redacted]

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[redacted]

On January 25, 1989, a physical surveillance was conducted by the New York DTF in the vicinity of [redacted]  
[redacted] At this time, [redacted] was observed exiting his vehicle at this location. After he exited his vehicle he opened his trunk [redacted]  
[redacted]  
later, [redacted] were observed entering [redacted]  
[redacted]



New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] T-3, who advised the following:

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b7D

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

On August 2, 1988, defendants [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] (Brinks trial) were sentenced by United States District Judge (USDJ) Charles Maigh, Jr. in United States District Court, Manhattan, New York. Approximately 250 supporters were present on behalf of the two defendants.

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[REDACTED] was sentenced to fifty years in prison (she must serve thirty four years after completing service of two thirds {12 years} of previous sentences). She is not eligible for parole for thirty years.

[REDACTED] was sentenced to sixty years (he must serve forty years). He is not eligible for parole for thirty years.

[REDACTED] was sentenced to sixty years (he must serve forty years). He is not eligible for parole for thirty years.

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

[redacted] were part of the revolutionary movement and therefore the expropriation was a legitimate expropriation." [redacted] finished his testimony by discussing how he "felt it was right for revolutionaries to expropriate money from the enemy to further their struggle" and stated that he "unequivocally believes in that right" and that the events at Manuet and Myack, New York on October 20, 1981 were "part of a war".

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T-3 advised that on Saturday May 28, 1988 an Afrikan Liberation Day rally was held at New York Community College, 138th Street and Convent Avenue New York. At this rally, an individual was observed to be clearly in charge of the NAPO members in attendance. This individual gave his name as [redacted]

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Investigation regarding [redacted]

T-3 stated that on [redacted]

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New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

Investigation on [redacted] has revealed that [redacted]

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Per T-3, [redacted]

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On May 11, 1988, after six (6) months of trial testimony in the NYROB trial in United States District Court (USDC) Manhattan, New York, [redacted] and [redacted] were found guilty on all counts/predicate acts outlined in their RICO indictment.

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It should be acknowledged that [redacted] testified as a defense witness. In his testimony, [redacted] declared that "NAPO had a list of tenants or beliefs to support the right of NAFF to engage in armed struggle". [redacted] added that "he supports the right of a people to get their freedom by any means necessary, up to and including armed struggle." [redacted] proclaimed "that those engaged in the expropriation attempt in

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

According to T-3, on

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On May 2, 1988, T-3 provided the following:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

Investigation has determined that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On [REDACTED] the New York Office of the FBI with assistance of FBI, New Haven, Connecticut, instituted a surveillance of [REDACTED] and activities while in [REDACTED] could be determined. Physical surveillance revealed that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

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According to T-3, [redacted] a NAPO member  
described later in this report, [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

A physical surveillance was conducted on [redacted]  
[redacted] by the FBI, New York Division, at [redacted]  
[redacted] This surveillance was based upon confidential information  
provided by T-3, that [redacted]

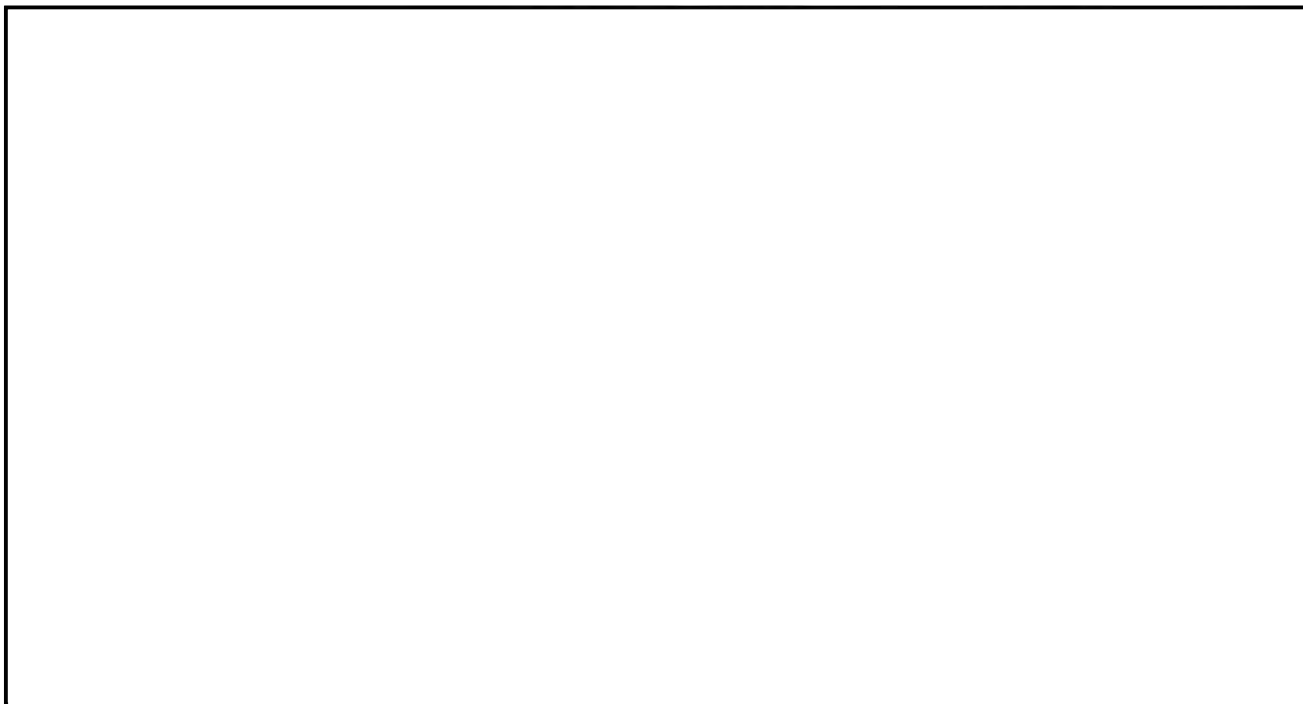
[redacted]

Physical surveillance indicated that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)



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On the evening of November 2, 1987 a meeting was sponsored by NAPO at the Harriet Tubman School 250 West 127th Street New York, New York. The purpose of this meeting was to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the Liberation of [redacted]

[redacted] and to unite the Afrikan community to free [redacted]

[redacted] This meeting was attended by approximately 100-150 persons.

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According to T-3, Lumumba talked about the liberation (armed prison escape) of [redacted] from prison in 1979. Lumumba went on to state that "we" will be doing others, referring to actions in the future that people will think will be unbelievable.

[redacted], escaped from Clinton State Prison, Clinton, New Jersey, on November 2, 1979. [redacted] at the time of her escape, was serving a life sentence plus 26-33 years for the murder in 1973 of a New Jersey State Trooper and the wounding of another. "The Family" was responsible for forcibly freeing [redacted] from a Clinton State Prison. She remains a fugitive and is residing in Cuba.

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

Also the New York Office (NYO) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has conducted a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In this regard, a court authorized pen register was installed [REDACTED]

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On August 12, 1986, during the course of the DS/T investigation of the RMA, [REDACTED] was observed by surveillance [REDACTED]

Investigation at [REDACTED] revealed that on [REDACTED]

Investigation at Salt Lake City disclosed [REDACTED]



New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

According to T-4, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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In New York the key NAPO members include [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On July 9, 1972, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] were arrested by members of the United States Secret Service and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in Miami, Florida, in the vicinity of the National Democratic Headquarters for possession of a firearm.

[REDACTED] were arrested in a vehicle which was bearing Michigan license plate [REDACTED], registered to [REDACTED]

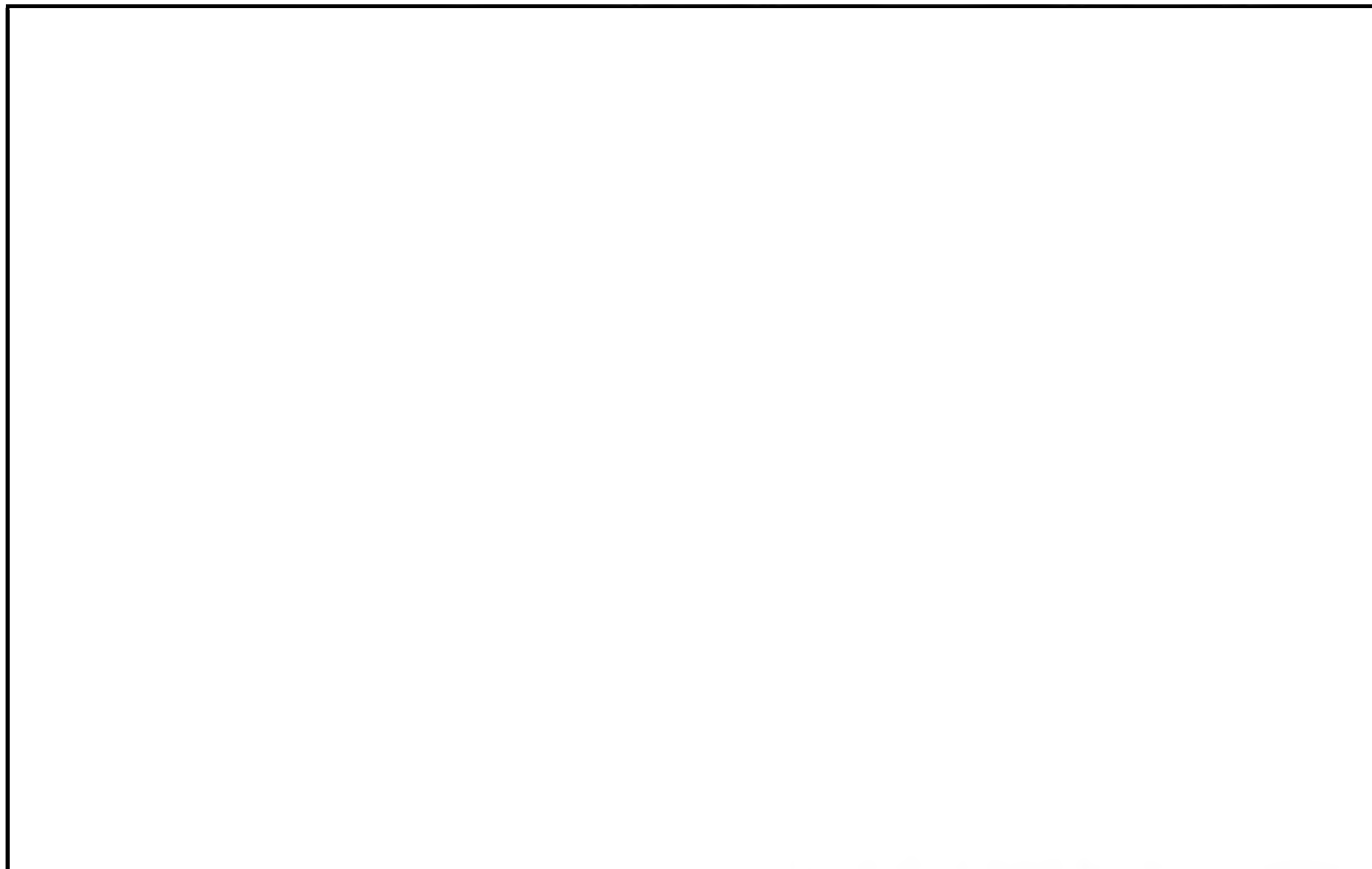
[REDACTED]

On October 13, 1972, [REDACTED] was found guilty in Dade County, Florida for possession of a firearm by a convicted felon, and was sentenced to five years in prison.

On December 31, 1975, [REDACTED] was released from the Florida State Prison and turned over to representatives of the New York State Department of Corrections Parole Division for violation of his parole regarding a previous conviction in New York State. [REDACTED] was incarcerated in Attica State Prison until 1976.

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

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The National Chairman is Chokwe Lumumba and the  
National Secretary is [redacted] black female,  
date of birth [redacted]



New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

On [redacted] a physical surveillance  
was conducted at [redacted]  
[redacted] Confidential information  
revealed that [redacted]

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[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] was among the group of approximately  
200 Americans who traveled to Libya in April to commemorate the  
first anniversary of the United States bombing of Libya.

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D. Association with Other Organizations/Groups

[redacted]

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According to T-3, [redacted]

[redacted]

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On [redacted] traveled to the  
[redacted] to visit with [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

During this trip [redacted] was observed driving a [redacted]  
[redacted] bearing Maine license plate number [redacted] This  
vehicle is registered to [redacted]

[redacted]

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

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b7C

On the evening of [redacted] was accompanied  
by [redacted] to [redacted]

The PFOC was initially formed as the above ground support group for the Weather Underground Organization (WUO). It was through the PFOC that philosophy of the WUO was propagated.

The M19CO is a Marxist-Leninist Group which openly advocates the overthrow of the United States Government through armed struggle and the use of violence. M19CO members have been involved in incidents in which violence against both law enforcement officials and the general public has occurred.

On December 1, 1988, [redacted] was surveilled to Union Station Washington, D.C. where he was greeted by a black female operating a vehicle registered to an [redacted] and driven to [redacted] residence. [redacted]

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On [redacted] arrived in Los Angeles and stayed at the [redacted] Los Angeles, California, [redacted] registered under the name [redacted] and paid cash for all transactions. Later that day [redacted] were observed along with [redacted] and three other individuals leaving this Inn and stopping at a nearby residence for several hours. [redacted]

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New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

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On [redacted] it was determined that those  
present at the Inn were [redacted]  
[redacted] Chokwe Lumumba, [redacted] It was  
resolved that [redacted] currently  
resides at [redacted]

[redacted]

According to T-4, [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

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b7C

On January 18, 1989, [redacted] drove to San Quentin State Prison, Tamal, California, to visit [redacted]

[redacted]

On January 19, 1989, [redacted] was picked up an unidentified black female, thirties, five feet eight inches to five feet ten inches, near the American Eagle counter at San Francisco International Airport and together they traveled to the San Quentin State Prison and met with [redacted] The unidentified female [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] has been incarcerated in San Quentin Prison since 1970 after being convicted of the murder of a woman in Santa Monica, California. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] returned to New York on [redacted] During his stay in San Francisco, [redacted] demonstrated extreme surveillance consciousness, i.e., dry cleaning maneuvers to evade surveillance agents were employed.

On May 27 and 28, 1989, [redacted] was observed driving a 1988 blue Dodge van, New York registration [redacted] The person who rented this vehicle was [redacted] [redacted] New York. [redacted]

[redacted]

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

On April 6, 1989, a surveillance of [redacted] resulted in [redacted] traveling to [redacted] Newark, New Jersey. Living at this address is a [redacted] who has been identified as [redacted]

b6  
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[redacted] was the subject of [redacted]

[redacted] also during [redacted] along with

[redacted] (NAFF members) traveled to Switzerland to attend the "United Nations Conferences on Political Prisoners".

The NAFF came to the attention of the FBI during the investigation of the 1981 Brinks robbery. [redacted] had formed a "Peoples Militia" in New York which advocated the establishment of an independent black nation by any means necessary. The purpose for the establishment of this group was to train members to commit criminal acts.

FBI surveillance determined that [redacted] and his associates were surveilling armored trucks, were in possession of numerous items of false identification, had established three "safehouse" apartments and were planning armored truck robberies and the prison breakout of Kwesi Balagoon, aka Donald Weems, and [redacted]

Weems, a former member of the BPP and BLA, twice escaped from maximum security prisons in New Jersey where he was serving long jail terms for violent assaults and attacks on law enforcement members. Weems was sentenced to 75 years to life for his participation in the October 20, 1981 [redacted] robbery and murders. He died on December 13, 1986, while serving this sentence in a New York State Prison.

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

[REDACTED]

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It was also determined that [REDACTED] and others were actively involved in the movement of Brinks fugitives [REDACTED]

On October 18, 1984, all NAFF subjects were arrested and numerous locations searched. The following items were seized during the searches:

15 weapons; 8 1/2 pounds of dynamite; numerous documents including false identifications; robbery plans of three Westchester, New York banks; coded surveillance notes of armored truck routes; a detailed diagram of a Bronx courthouse; a detailed plan to kidnap a helicopter pilot and how the helicopter was to be used in the prison escape of [REDACTED] lists and inventories of weapons; lists of safehouses; thousands of rounds of ammunition; and three bullet proof vests.

In August, 1985, after a three and one half month long trial, despite overwhelming evidence, all (New York Eight members) were acquitted of the major felony charges against them after successfully presenting a political defense. They were, however, convicted of certain felonies and received sentences of various terms of probation and community service. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] blamed the apprehensions of the NAFF and the Brinks participants on a breakdown of their security system.

E. Geographical Dimensions of the Group

As already pointed out, NAPO has always maintained its most active chapters in New York, Los Angeles and Atlanta. However, it appears that NAPO is beginning to look elsewhere for support.

According to the Jackson Office of the FBI, on December 19, 1988, an individual identifying himself as Chokwe Luumba, Attorney-at-Law, contacted the Jackson Police Department (JPD), Jackson, Mississippi, Internal Affairs Office, and advised that he was representing the [REDACTED] family, victims of civil rights

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New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

b6  
b7C

complaint. Lumumba provided a business card with the following information: Chokwe Lumumba, Attorney-at-law, One Kennedy Square Building, Suite 2002, Detroit, Michigan 48226, telephone number 313-883-3312, and [REDACTED]

Lumumba also provided to one of the black officers present, a different business card which provided the following information:

Chokwe Lumumba, Chairman, New Afrikan People's Organization, Post Office Box 31762, Jackson, telephone number 313-883-3312, and [REDACTED]

Inquiry with South Central Bell Directory Assistance revealed that [REDACTED] has been changed to [REDACTED] which is subscribed to by [REDACTED] Jackson, Mississippi.

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Also, investigation by the Chicago Office of the FBI determined that on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

E. Activities During the Last 180 Days

On June 20, 1989, a photographic and physical surveillance (fisur) was conducted by the FBI to determine the activities of [REDACTED]

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In the course of the above fisur, the above individuals were surveilled to [REDACTED] where [REDACTED]

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On [REDACTED] the San Juan Division (FBI) advised New York Office (FBI) that a court authorized pen register on the [REDACTED]

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Based on a court authorized pen register on [REDACTED]

On July 19, 1989, the Los Angeles Office of the FBI interviewed [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] "I don't have anything to say. You can contact my attorney Mr. Lumbumba".

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Previously on July 24, 1987 a [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] was arrested by the Atlanta Office of the FBI  
for fraudulent use of a social security number. [REDACTED] was  
convicted for this offense, served time in prison, and is  
currently free.

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Moreover, Louis Farrakhan made a statement in his  
speech in Detroit that the philosophy of the NOI differs from the  
philosophy of NAPO in that NAPO is satisfied with taking five (5)  
states of the United States, Farrakhan questions this stating why  
not take all fifty (50). After this speech, Lumumba stated that  
Farrakhan is very interested in what NAPO is doing and is trying  
to recruit NAPO under its wing.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was an associate of  
[REDACTED] and was present during the previously mentioned  
killing of a New Jersey State Police Trooper a few days after the  
shooting and was charged with murder. [REDACTED] was convicted in  
1974 and sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder, plus 24-  
30 years for crimes related to the murder.

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New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

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Concerning investigation into firearms it has been determined that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Investigation on [REDACTED] has determined that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed by the New York Office of the FBI regarding his knowledge of [REDACTED] and stated that he has been familiar with [REDACTED] for many years. [REDACTED] further stated he was sympathetic with NAPO as well as many other black organizations throughout the city. [REDACTED] denied ever discussing criminal activity with [REDACTED] but did however admit to [REDACTED]

It also appears that NAPO's southern strategy has begun to take hold as witnessed by Chokwe Lumumba relocating to Mississippi. Investigation by the Atlanta Office of the FBI also has determined that [REDACTED] has relocated from Los Angeles and is now residing at [REDACTED] telephone number [REDACTED] has a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO)

Additionally, Los Angeles investigation has revealed that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] It is believed that [REDACTED] has moved to the Jackson, Mississippi area.

IV. Justification for Continuation of Investigation

Current investigation has determined that [REDACTED]

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Current emphasis on captioned investigation will concentrate on previously mentioned criminal activity:

b7E

0013 MRI 01432

[REDACTED] FBIAL FBIAT FBIBS FBICE FBICG FBIDE FBIKC  
FBILA FBINK FBINH FBINF FBIPH FBISF FBISJ FBIWMFO

DE FBINY #0040 2372134

ZNR UUUUU

R 242113Z AUG 92

FM FBI NEW YORK [REDACTED]

TO DIRECTOR FBI/ROUTINE/

FBI ALBANY/ROUTINE/

FBI ATLANTA/ROUTINE/

FBI BOSTON/ROUTINE/

FBI CHARLOTTE/ROUTINE/

FBI CHICAGO/ROUTINE/

FBI DETROIT/ROUTINE/

FBI KANSAS CITY/ROUTINE/

FBI LOS ANGELES/ROUTINE/

FBI NEWARK/ROUTINE/

FBI NEW HAVEN/ROUTINE/

FBI NORFOLK/ROUTINE/

FBI PHILADELPHIA/ROUTINE/

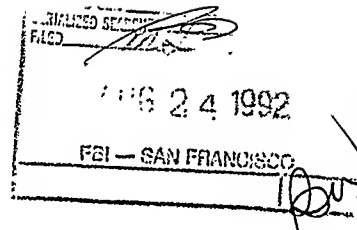
FBI SAN FRANCISCO/ROUTINE/

FBI SAN JUAN/ROUTINE/

Fig 13

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C S



[REDACTED]

FBI WMFO/ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //3540//

PASS: HQ FOR [REDACTED] LEGAL COUNSEL

DIVISION; INFORMATION MANAGEMENT DIVISION.

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SUBJECT: NEW AFRIKAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS, AKA, NEW YORK EIGHT,  
ET AL; DOMESTIC SECURITY/TERRORISM; OO:NY.

REFERENCE BUREAU AIRTEL, JUNE 19, 1992, NEW YORK  
TELETYPE, JULY 7, 1992 AND NEW YORK LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM  
(LHM) AND COVER AIRTEL, DATED AUGUST 10, 1992, CAPTIONED AS  
ABOVE.

IN REFERENCED BUREAU AIRTEL, THE BUREAU REQUESTED NYO TO  
REVIEW A LIST OF INDIVIDUALS PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED TO LEGAL  
COUNSEL DIVISION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT DIVISION FOR WHICH  
"STOP NOTICES" WERE PLACED IN CASE OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
AND PRIVACY ACT (FOIPA) OR CIVIL DISCOVERY REQUESTS.

REFERENCED LHM REQUESTED THAT INVESTIGATION REGARDING  
CAPTIONED MATTER BE DISCONTINUED AND THIS MATTER CLOSED. THE

PAGE THREE DE FBINY 0040 UNCLAS

BUREAU AND RECEIVING OFFICES ARE ADVISED, HOWEVER, THAT  
ALTHOUGH CAPTIONED DS/T MATTER IS CURRENTLY IN A CLOSED  
STATUS, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

IT IS THEREFORE REQUESTED THAT PRIOR TO RELEASE OF ANY  
INFORMATION REQUESTED UNDER FOIPA ON CIVIL DISCOVERY  
PROCEDURES, THAT NYO CASE AGENT [REDACTED] OR SSA

[REDACTED] BE NOTIFIED, DUE TO THE FACT THAT ANY  
DISCLOSURE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BT

#0040

NNNN



## Memorandum



To : SAC, DETROIT [REDACTED]

Date 1/12/90

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b7E

From : SA [REDACTED]

Subject: NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION (NAPO);  
DOMESTIC SECURITY/TERRORISM;  
(OO: NEW YORK)

[REDACTED]  
RE TELCALLS between SA [REDACTED] NY, and SA [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED] on 1/11/90 and 1/12/90.

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A NY source has reported that [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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NY source is not aware of [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

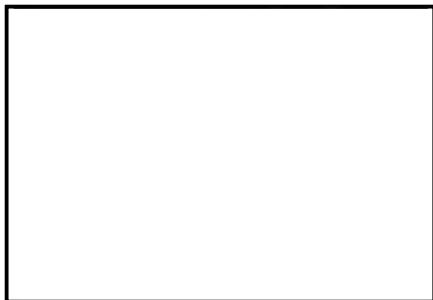
SA [REDACTED] requested that [REDACTED] surveil  
[REDACTED] and attempt to take  
photographs of all attendees.

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NYTEL will follow.

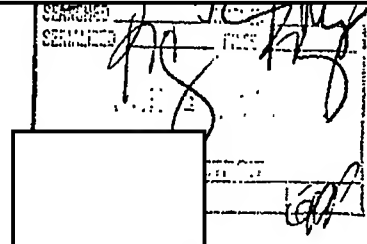
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(2) GDP/gdp



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Rec'd A  
ME  
1/12/90



313 237 4009 P.04/21

FBI DETROIT

SEP-18-2003 10:37

New Afrikan People's Organization  
P.O. Box 31762  
Jackson, Mississippi 39286

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Auter*



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b7C

# New Afrikan People's Organization

P.O. Box 31762  
Jackson, Mississippi 39286  
601-957-7436

National Chairperson  
**CHOKWE LUMUMBA**

December 11, 1989

National Secretary  
**SAFIYA OMARI**

b6  
b7C

Peace and Power Brother:


I hope this letter finds you well.

We are happy to hear that you are interested in the organization. The material you requested is enclosed. Please return \$10.00 to NAP Inc. to cover the cost of the material.

You can apply for Associate Membership to the organization by reading and studying the material listed on the Associate Membership Ideological Orientation Outline which is enclosed.

After you complete the material please write and let me know. We will send you an Associate Membership application and arrange a time for a personal interview by one of our members.

You will also be sent a quiz on the material we are sending you.

 you may be interested in becoming a General member and then a Cadre member of our organization. Cadre members are the principle workers and voters in the organization. One must spend a short period as a General member before becoming a Cadre member.

As an Associate member you are required to pay a one time \$10.00 admissions fee and \$5.00 per month for dues. Policy order #2 which is enclosed describes the Associate membership.

Free The Land



Chokwe Lumumba

krj

Enclosure

Radical Beliefs

4

28

ORGANIZE THE PEOPLE

FREE THE LAND!

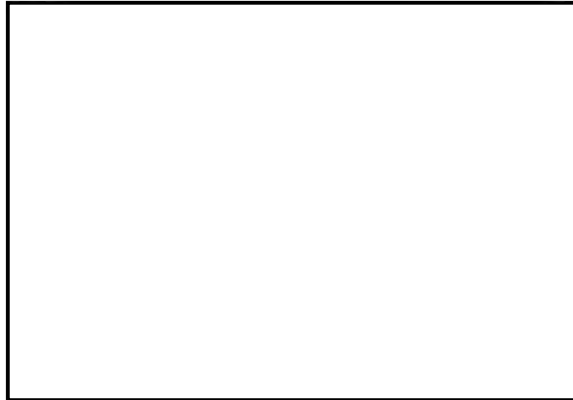
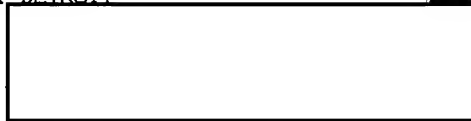
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SEP-18-2003 10:37

FBI DETROIT

313 237 4009 P.07/21

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**REVOLUTIONARY SOCIAL CHANGE**

**Donation \$2.00**

# WHAT IS THE MALCOLM X COMMUNITY CENTER FOR BLACK SURVIVAL?

The **Center** is a New Afrikan (Black) peoples institution.

The **Center** is a place where New Afrikan people are working, studying/participating in recreational activities and planning the course of our struggle for freedom, independence and a new and better society.

The **Center** is a place for youth development activities; self-defense training; food and clothing drives for the poor and unemployed; self-help business and coop projects; community action campaigns against crime, drugs, police abuse, and utility exploitation; and other programs.

Through these programs, the New Afrikans (Black people) associated with the **Center** come together in a common struggle to survive and advance. In bringing the people together the **Center** is more than just a place, it is a force for liberation.

The **Center** represents our people organized. Through the organization of our people, the **Center** as a New Afrikan (Black people) institution becomes a force much more important than the **Center** as a building or a small physical space.

Organization is our peoples best weapon in our fight for freedom, and against the force of poverty, crime, ignorance and other forms of oppression which are experienced under the control of the rich-white racist American empire, which is called the United States of America.

Thus, the **Center** is one of our peoples' weapons for freedom, and it is a means by which we, as a people, strengthen and organize ourselves.

## WHEN WAS THE CENTER ESTABLISHED AND BY WHOM?

**The Malcolm X Community Center for Black Survival** was established in Detroit in June of 1984. **The Malcolm X Community Center** is one of two centers for Black survival presently established and/or operated by the New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO). The other is located in Los Angeles, California (4718 Main Street) (213) 234-5522. Plans are underway for Centers to be established in Harlem, New York and Atlanta, Georgia.

Since its inception the **Center** in Detroit has sponsored a variety of grass root social programs under the direction of the Association for Development of a New Society, Inc. The Association is a non-profit organization operated by NAPO members and other New Afrikans (Black people) who reside in the City of Detroit.

# AT THE CENTER THE LEADERS ARE WORKERS ALSO.



At left is **Center's** Executive Director CHOKWE LUMUMBA with his son, Kambonmutope, and daughter RUKIA. (At right), Assist. Director MALAIKA KENYATTA joins young women for dinner after they completed Summer Youth Program.



(At left), Executive Director LUMUMBA speaks to youth and other demonstrators outside Lexington Prison in Kentucky. (Below left) Director KENYATTA (On far right of picture) and **Center** worker ATIBA M. WANZA (Center of Picture) rally campers around flag. Below 2 year old ANSHA KALIMARA guards campsite.

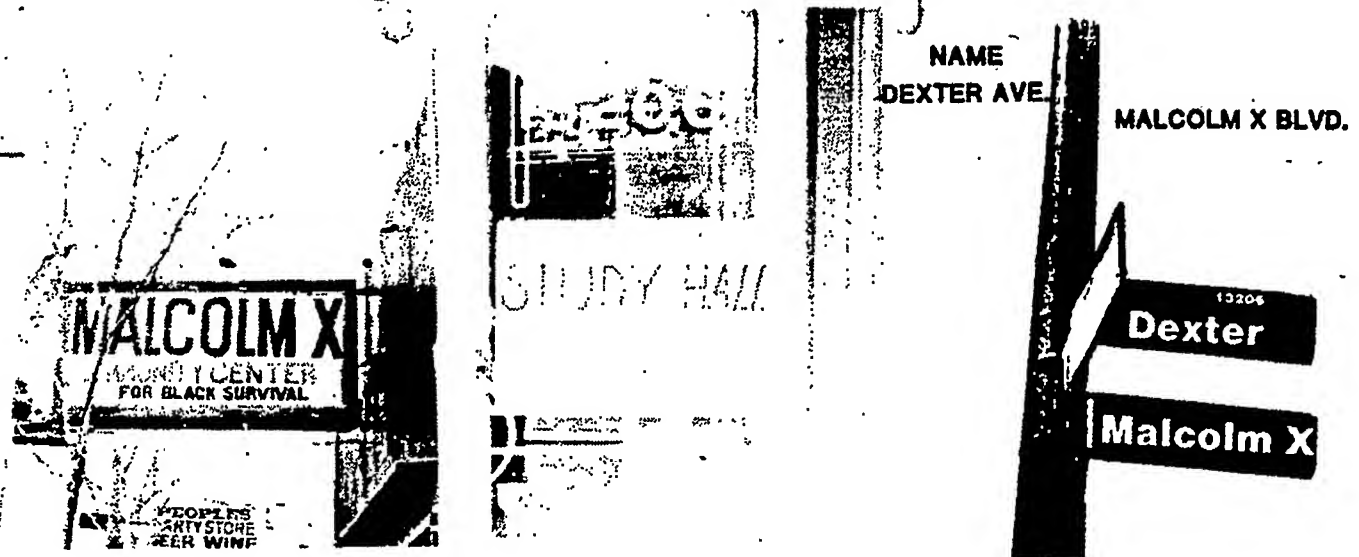


# WE LISTEN WE LEARN AND WE ACT!

NUBIA KAI, poetress and playwright (Below top left) speaks to **Center's** crowd! NUBIA LUMUMBA and RUKIA KILWANO (Left center picture) listen intently as SERGE MUKENDI from the National Liberation Front of the Congo (Right center) speaks at **Center**. Members (Bottom left) join crowd in demonstration against racist Grand Jury in Battle Creek, Michigan.







## WHERE IS THE CENTER LOCATED?

The Malcolm X Community Center for Black Survival is located at 13206 Dexter Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48238 (313) 883-3312.

The Center is located two blocks south of Davison on Dexter. This is in the heart of the New Afrikan Community on Detroit's westside.

## WHAT PROBLEMS WAS THE CENTER ESTABLISHED TO ADDRESS?

The Malcolm X Community Center is located in a typical oppressed and depressed New Afrikan (Black) community. Residents of the community are daily victims of employment discrimination, unemployment, utility exploitation (astronomical utility rates), neglect and discrimination in the dispensation of city services and abusive economic practices by landlords and merchants. Only a minority of the stores and homes in the area are owned by residents. Most are owned by outsiders from white or chaldean communities.

Residents are descendants of Afrikans who have experienced slavery, discrimination and various forms of inhumane treatment over the past four hundred years. Poverty, despair, self-hatred and other social maladies have passed from generation to generation among the New Afrikan population.

As a result of these conditions crime and drugs run rampant in this and other New Afrikan communities.

# WHAT ARE THE MALCOLM X

1. **SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAMS** - Each year the **Center** sponsors a summer youth program. Youth between the ages of five and fourteen (5-14) participate in a variety of supervised educational, recreational, cultural and social awareness activities during the summer programs. Youths between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one (14-21) assist in the supervision of younger youth and engage in numerous educational and recreational projects geared to their age group. Political awareness, political action, manhood and womanhood classes, street law, communications, health care, and community clean-up and security are all part of the activities for the older youth group. The **Center** sponsors a soft ball team called the West Side Warriors for youth ages ten to fifteen (10-15).
2. **CAMPING** - Once or twice each year the **Center** sponsors a camping trip for youths in the summer program and other youth in the community.
3. **COMMUNITY UNITY DAY** - In commemoration of the Honorable Marcus Garvey, the **Center** sponsors a Community Unity Day on the closest Saturday to August 17th each year. Garvey was an outstanding New Afrikan teacher. His birthday was August 17th. Community Unity Day brings New Afrikans of all ages together for games, educational entertainment, and political awareness speakers.
4. **MARTIAL ARTS** - The **Center** sponsors a New Afrikan Martial Arts class which meets Wednesday from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. and Saturdays from 12:00 noon to 2:00 p.m. The class helps instill mental and physical discipline in its students and teaches self-defense.
5. **FORUMS** - The **Center** sponsors forums on numerous topics of contemporary interests and importance to the New Afrikan population and our independence movement. Among these topics have been U.S. Attacks on Lybia, The Struggle in Azania (South Afrika), New Afrikan Peoples Organization, Malcolm X, The Black Family, Bombing of Adults and Children of Move Organization in Philadelphia, Prisons, as the New Plantations and Concentration Camps, and the Struggle in the African Congo.
6. **NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLES FOOD CO-OP** - The food co-operative provides fruit, vegetables and poultry to families and individuals every month on a low cost basis.



YOUTH EATING AT  
FREE LUNCH PROGRAM



BROTHER KAMBUI,  
MARTIAL ARTS INSTRUCTOR  
MEDITATES BEFORE CLASS

# COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAMS?

7. **CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM** - The **Center** under the leadership of the New Afrikan Security Union has provided security for elementary school children enroute from school to home. The **Center** has also campaigned against drugs and counselled community residents in crime prevention methods.

8. **NEW AFRIKAN SECURITY UNION (NASU)** - NASU is the security arm of the New Afrikan Peoples Organization. NASU organizes and trains New Afrikan men and women into disciplined and politically conscious security personnel. NASU members must also be members of NAPO. The Security Union provides security for **Center** functions, and for numerous political, social and educational activities throughout the community. NASU members have provided security for actual and potential rape victims and for New Afrikan homes subjected to burglaries.

9. **POLITICAL ACTION CAMPAIGNS** - Under the leadership of NAPO the **Center** has participated in political action campaigns against the white racist governments of the United States and of the Republic of South Afrika. The **Center** has sponsored a campaign against utility companies and has prevented gas shut-offs for over 50 New Afrikan households. The Center has also aided New Afrikans in having their gas turned on after shut-offs. The **Center** has participated in demonstrations at Lexington, Kentucky and Marion, Illinois against imprisonment of political prisoners and Black and Puerto Rican prisoners of War. The **Center** has also supported demonstrations against police terror in Battle Creek, Michigan.

The **Center** presently campaigns to change the name of Dexter Avenue to Malcolm X Boulevard. Dexter was the leader of an all white organization called the Mayflower Decendants Organization. Malcolm X was a New Afrikan hero and martyr. No ediface or street is named after Malcolm X in Detroit.

10. **CLOTHING AND FOOD PROJECTS** - The **Center** has sponsored clothing drives and free lunch programs for residents in the New Afrikan community in Detroit, who were in need of such assistance.

11. **NEW AFRIKAN SCOUTS AND NEW AFRIKAN PANTHERS** - The Scouts are youths trained in urban and field survival. Scouts from ages 14 to 18 are called New Afrikan Panthers.

12. **LEGAL CLINIC** - The **Center** sponsors a legal clinic. The clinic was founded by one of the best lawyers in the country, Chokwe Lumumba.

## WHO SPONSORS THE CENTER?



KWAME KENYATTA,  
CENTER DIRECTOR  
DISPLAYS NAPO SIGN AT CENTER

New Afrikan Peoples Organization - the Center was founded by the New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO).

NAPO is a revolutionary organization which seeks to establish an independent New Afrikan Socialist Republic in the five states of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana.

NAPO works to strengthen and organize New Afrikan communities across the country and to create a strong people movement for independence. NAPO believes that New Afrikan (Blacks) must free themselves, think for themselves and run their own economy.

ASSOCIATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF A  
NEW SOCIETY, INC

The Association is a non-political, non-profit organization consisting of various center supporters and workers. The Association sponsors and finances the social, cultural, recreational and educational programs at the center. The Association consists of NAPO and non-NAPO members.

# — COMMUNITY UNITY DAY —



TERRELL DELIVERS  
A MALCOLM X SPEECH



KAM AND SHADDY  
PREPARE TO PLAY  
WHITE BUS DRIVERS AND  
POLICE IN ROSA PARKS PLAY.



SUNDIATA KEITA  
(SHOWN HERE WITH AMEN RAH DRUMMERS)  
Keita often rehearses at the Center.



JOSE LOPEZ, FROM THE  
PUERTO RICAN MOVEMENT  
FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION,  
SPEAKS AT FORUM ON PRISONS.

FROM AZANIA TO  
NEW AFRIKA  
FREE THE LAND



NEW AFRIKAN SCOUTS  
PREPARE TO MARCH

1. Above on left MALCOLM X CENTER adults and youth help lead march of 2500 in Detroit against minority rule in South Afrika.

2. Above on right NEW AFRIKAN SCOUTS prepare to march.

3. At right and below center members, supporters, Puerto Ricans and others demonstrate against conditions at Marion and Lexington Federal Prisons.





# MALCOLM X COMMUNITY CENTER NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT!!!

The **Center** is independently operated and financed by the contributions of the people. The **Center** needs your support.

The **Center** is neither controlled nor financed by any American Governmental Agency or private corporation.

Some of the **Center's** summer program expenses are paid from small contributions from charitable agencies like the United Community Services. Yet the bulk of Center funding comes from its members, and supporters. You can help by contributing to the Malcolm X Community Center Survival Plan.

All peoples are the primary source of their own survival and advancement. The same rule applies to us as New Afrikans-Black people. Our Center is not a poverty program. It's a self-help program and a Freedom Program.



Poverty programs sometime keep you poor and oppressed and operate to make you satisfied under those conditions. The **Center's** programs prepare you to fight poverty and oppression and the evil causes of these bad conditions.

## JOIN THE MALCOLM X COMMUNITY CENTER SURVIVAL PLAN!!!

Contributions to the survival plan can be made monthly, yearly or on a one-time basis. The recommended monthly contributions are **\$100.00; 50.00; 30.00; 20.00 or 10.00**. Monthly contributions are due by the 15th of each month.

We urge you to give as generously as possible. Make all checks payable to **Association for Development of A New Society, Inc.** Mail contributions to the Association at P. O. Box 04252, Detroit, Michigan 48204. You can also bring your contribution(s) to the Center at 13206 Dexter Avenue, Detroit, Michigan any week day from 10:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. To make arrangements for your contribution or for further information call Area Code (313) 883-3312.

**Going on 2 Years and Going Strong—**

# **NAPO Organizes in Detroit**

On May 20, 1984 the Detroit Chapter of the New Afrikan People's Organization (NAPO) was founded at the Inner-City Sub Center on Detroit's East Side. The founding occurred at a Malcolm X Birthday Rally sponsored by NAPO.

Since its inception the Detroit Chapter of NAPO has had considerable impact in the Black community in the City of Detroit and in other areas in Michigan. The Detroit Chapter is chaired by Kwame Kenyatta.

In a short span of eight months, Kenyatta and his NAPO comrades have organized a small but successful campaign against utility exploitation by Michigan Consolidated Gas Company, provided security and revolutionary force in assisting various Blacks in the Detroit battle against Black-on-Black crime, joined the Battle Creek Coalition to End Police Brutality and Racism, in its resistance to police terror in Battle Creek, Michigan; participated in solidarity demonstrations, material aid campaigns and forums in support of Afrikans in Grenada, Southern Afrika and Ethiopia; established a Center for Black Survival on Detroit's West Side and sponsored a variety of youth programs designed to introduce Black youth to manhood, womanhood, revolutionary nationalist ideology, and the struggle for land and independence for New Afrikans in America.

What follows is a summary of the accomplishments of the Detroit chapter of NAPO over the last eight months.

## **Community Action Task Force**

Together with the Detroit Unit of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika, the Detroit Chapter of NAPO has organized a Community Action Task Force to Stop Genocidal gas shut-offs by the Michigan Consolidated Gas Company in Detroit's Black Community. Gas shut-offs in the past have taken the lives of many Black Elderly in Detroit.

The Community Action Task Force organized several demonstrations to confront gas company employees as they came to execute shut-offs. These gas company executioners were persuaded by the demonstration to leave the gas intact.

These actions by the Community Action Task Force prompted the gas company to contact Task Force leaders Bomani Phakamile and Kwame Kenyatta to assure them that the Gas Company would respond positively to any request by the Task Force with regard to cancelling shut offs and turning on gas already

shut off, if the Task Force brought specific cases to the Company's attention.

NAPO views the Task Force's present efforts to save utility usage for individual homes as a temporary expedient to be used pending a major confrontation between the Black community, utility companies and their rich big business buddies.

The Community Action Task Force has also organized community security in Detroit's New Afrikan Community. The Task Force has secured New Afrikan women on the Northwest Side of Detroit during a rape crisis, protected a New Afrikan home from an armed assault, and apprehended a bandit responsible for burglarizing a Black home, and recovered all the items taken in the burglary.

## **Other NAPO Actions**

The Detroit Chapter of NAPO has also given consistent support to the Coalition to End Police Brutality and Racism in the struggle against police terror in Battle Creek, Michigan. The Battle Creek police have historically terrorized the Black Community in the city. The Deputy Police Chief, Terry Tobias, shot an innocent Black man in the eye some years ago. Tobias is alleged to have shot in response to the sound of a firecracker. Police have been caught in the act of placing explosives outside the home of Coalition leaders. Jail hangings, assassinations and beatings, have all been part of police practice in Battle Creek. Coalition members are also being prosecuted on many false charges.

The police and other city and county officials have attacked NAPO members, including National Chairman, Chokwe Lumumba, local chairman Kwame Kenyatta, NAPO organizer Kwame Kalimara and Osaze Zizwe have been charged with a host of "disturbing the peace" and "resisting arrest" charges which arise out of NAPO's exercise of free speech at public meetings in Battle Creek. The assistance of Attorneys Chokwe Lumumba, Jeffrey Edison, Cornelius Pitts, Gerald Evelyn, Fred Moore, George Washington and others has led to several legal victories in the battle against police prosecutions in Battle Creek. A federal court victory allowed NAPO to conduct an anti-police terror march through the Black community despite city commission and police opposition.

The struggle continues as numerous serious charges are still pending against both coal-

tion and NAPO members. Moreover the juries in Battle Creek are always majority white and the jurisdiction is extremely racist.

NAPO has also voiced strong opposition to the police state practices in Detroit schools. The schools are now heavily guarded by police. Children are searched with metal detectors; suspensions and expulsions are rising; and parents must have passes to walk through the schools. Schools are strikingly similar to prisons.

NAPO understands and shares with Detroit parents and youth, the serious concern for shootings and other criminal conduct by youth in and around the schools. NAPO participates in a Black Action Team for Self-Defense which has policed school grounds in order to secure the children. However, NAPO realizes that the police and the police state are primary causes of the crime in the school. NAPO remembers the police state attacks on the Black Panther Party and other positive youth leadership in the 1960's and 1970's. Thus NAPO organizes the people to secure themselves, rather than to place their security in the hands of the police state which provides neither justice nor safety.

Finally, it should be noted that NAPO provides a New Afrikan Scouts Program for Youth between the ages of 6 and 14. Youth are trained in outdoor and urban survival. The NAPO Chapter, moreover, provides a division of the Scouts called the New Afrikan Panthers for young men 14 through 18, and the New Afrikan Angels for young women of the same age groups.

**Organize the People!!  
Surface the Nation!!  
FREE THE LAND!!**

For further information contact the Detroit Chapter of the New Afrikan People's Organization, c/o P.O. Box 04252, Detroit, Michigan 48204. Telephone: (313) 883-3312.





Crowd Applauds at Malcolm X Center Forum on prisons.

April 19, 1986 at Marion Prison New Afrikans and Puerto Ricans chant and demand release from solitary confinement New Afrikan POW's Sekou Odinga and Sundiata Acoli. After the demonstration both were transferred to better conditions.



#### MALCOLM X AND HIS DAUGHTER

One of the first things I think young people, especially nowadays should learn is how to see for yourself, and listen for yourself, and think for yourself. Then you can come to an intelligent decision for yourself, if you don't do it, you'll always be maneuvered into a situation where you are never fighting your actual enemies, where you will find yourself fighting your own self."

-Malcolm X (Malik El Shabazz)





## NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION OFFICIAL DOCUMENT VII

NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION (NAPO)  
POLICY ORDER #2I. ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP

A. There shall be a category of membership in the New Afrikan People's Organization called "Associate Membership".

B. To become an associate member of the Organization a person must meet all the eligibility requirements and all other requirements for membership listed in the Constitution, and Code of Conduct of the Organization. Moreover all the procedures, requirements, conditions, rules and principles contained in the Constitution, the Code of Conduct and in N.A.P.O. Policy Order #4, Article I, Section, A, and Article II shall apply to Associate Membership as well as General Membership, Probationary Cadre and Cadre Membership.

C. The provisions of Article I, Section B, shall not apply to Associate Membership unless otherwise indicated in this Policy Order, or by some other Policy Order, or rule adopted by the Central Committee or the National Convention, or issued by an officer authorized to issue such orders or rules by the Central Committee or National Convention.

D. In order to become an Associate Member of the Organization an eligible applicant must do the following:

(1) Complete the membership application;

(2) Pass a security clearance;

(3) Complete an orientation course consisting of a minimum of four classes. This course shall be designed and/or approved by the National Political Education Officer of the Organization;

(4) Pay a \$10.00 admission fee plus \$5.00 minimum monthly dues.

(5) An Associate member—Applicant shall have 90 days to work out any problem which prevents them from being in compliance with the Code of Conduct (i.e. Use of drugs etc.).

E. Associate members of the Organization shall be required to do the following:

(1) Attend at least four Organization meetings and/or events per year. At least two of the three must be political education classes or meetings designed for the Associate Membership.

(2) Assist the Organization in planning and /or implementing at least two Organization projects or events per year. At least one of these projects or events must be designed to raise

funds for the Organization.

(3) Comply with all other Organizational rules, policy and guidelines which pertain to Associate Membership.

II. COMMENCEMENT OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP STATUS

A. The Organization will officially announce the creation of Associate Membership status on May 19, 1987. Associate Membership will be available for eligible persons on June 1, 1987.

-Adopted by Central Committee  
New Afrikan People's Organization  
(Effective May 19, 1987)

## NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION OFFICIAL DOCUMENT IV(a)

PROFILE OF THE  
NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION (NAPO)

The New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO) struggles for total independence of the New Afrikan Nation from the United States Empire (U.S.A.). NAPO fights to establish an independent New Afrikan State in the Black Belt territory now known as Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi. This territory has been defined by the New Afrikan Independence movement since 1968 as the National Territory of the Republic of New Afrika. NAPO seeks the liberation of this land, and any adjoining Black Belt Territory which the New Afrikan nation needs and to which it is entitled. NAPO prepares and organizes the New Afrikan masses to liberate the land by Peoples War. NAPO sees Peoples War as a mass national movement of the people which resists the colonial repression of the American Empire by protest, rebellion, boycotts, strikes, popular armed self-defense, various other acts of mass concerted action, and the application of revolutionary force by the Peoples New Afrikan Liberation Army.

NAPO and its security arm, the New Afrikan Security Union, organizes the mass action and self-defense components of Peoples War. NAPO claims no links to the Black Liberation Army or the New Afrikan Liberation Army, other than the natural political fraternity and sorority of Brothers and sisters joined by political circumstances, spirit, history and common cause in struggle toward the liberation of the New Afrikan nation in North America. Yet NAPO is confident that the New Afrikan freedom fighting forces of the Black Liberation Army are organizing the New Afrikan Liberation Army in order to meet the needs of the masses and the requirements of Peoples War.

NAPO is committed to the creation of a New Afrikan Socialist economy in

the Republic of New Afrika. NAPO opposes capitalism and seeks to establish a system of production and distribution owned and controlled by the masses, and designed to address and meet their needs.

NAPO is Pan Afrikanist. NAPO supports the liberation and unification of the Afrikan continent and the liberation and federation of all Afrikan nations and people throughout the world. NAPO seeks also the federation of New Afrikan nations in the Western Hemisphere.

As revolutionary Pan Afrikanists, NAPO supports the movements to overthrow or remove neo-colonialistic puppets in Afrika. Mobutu in the Congo (Zaire) is a prime example of a puppet that NAPO opposes. We oppose imperialism by all colonial and neo-colonial empires and their junior and regional empire building associates. As a revolutionary anti-imperialist organization, NAPO supports the struggles for the independence and reunification of upper Mexico (now called Southwest USA) with the Mexican territory below the Rio Grande. Likewise NAPO supports the struggles for sovereignty and independence of Red nations over their lands in North America, the Puerto Rican Independence Movement, and the freedom struggles of all other colonies held within the United States Empire.

In fact, NAPO supports North American revolutionaries in their struggle to overthrow the present United States government. NAPO is absolutely aligned with the Native American, Chicano-Mexicans, and Puerto Rican revolutionary organizations in their resolve to dismantle the illegal American Empire.

NAPO recognizes that the collective impact of revolutionary national liberation struggles in North America, Afrika and throughout the world, and the work of American revolutionaries will permanently break the back of American imperialism and destroy the illegal American State.



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**NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION OFFICIAL DOCUMENT IV(C)****A Short History of the  
REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA  
The Black Nation in America**

The Republic of New Afrika is the organized Black Nation in North America. The Republic of New Afrika is a colonial possession of the American Empire.

The United States of America is not a nation. It is an Empire. The United States government is not the government of a nation, but the government of a white supremacist American settler state established by Europeans. White settlers from Europe came to America, stole the Indian's land, enslaved Afrikans, colonized us and forced us to develop portions of the land, seized upper Mexico from the Mexicans, invaded Puerto Rico and other lands (Caribbean and Pacific Islands) and committed genocide against the red and black peoples of the Indian and New Afrikan nations respectively. This is how Europeans built an empire ... on stolen labor and stolen land, and called it the United States of America.

Black people have never been a part of the white european North American state. We are not now, nor have we ever been citizens of the United States.

The Black nation in North America began approximately around 1660. Forty-one years before this, it is believed, the first Afrikans were captured as slaves and brought to North America as indentured servants. First they were brought to Virginia. Then, during the next 40 years increasing numbers of Afrikans were captured and brought as slaves into the British colonies of Virginia and Maryland; the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, and into the Spanish colony of Florida.

In the British colonies during the first 40 years, our Afrikan ancestors sometimes bought their "freedom", sometimes served out their indentures, and sometimes if their mothers were "free", they were born "free". But, around 1660 the racial prejudices and discriminations increased and hardened and the whites passed laws to make it impossible for Afrikans to join the new european state.

Because of the oppressive white european laws our Afrikan ancestors were forced to join together. Despite the continuous efforts to destroy all of our culture through brainwashing and separation tactics, some of our Afrikan culture survived, and was made into a New Afrikan culture by our experiences in North America, and this New Afrikan culture bound us strongly together as a New Afrikan nation as long ago as 1660. This is why We say the New Afrikan (Black) nation began in North America around 1660, and has been held captive by europeans and Euro-Americans since its birth.

Our Afrikan ancestors merged into a New Afrikan nation in the Black Belt Territory, located on the Southeastern corner of the American (USA) Empire. This is where We were held as slaves, on lands where We lived in absolute majority until lynchings, rapes, cross-burnings, assassinations, economic discrimination and all forms of physical, political and economic terror forced our people to flee the Black Belt in large numbers. These refugees fled to various cities in the West, Northeast and Midwest portions of the United States Empire. Some in fact fled to Canada, where their escaped slave ancestors had settled in earlier years.

Even in the urban areas where the New Afrikan refugees settled, our ancestors were murdered, abused and subjected to all forms of discrimination and inhumane treatment. Yet the rapid development of American industry in the North, financed largely from the stolen wealth produced by our slave labor in cotton and tobacco fields in the Black Belt, created some jobs which were available to our people. These were always the lowest paying, dirtiest and most dangerous jobs. Indeed our economic condition since slavery has merely been a modern-day extension of

slavery. As in slavery We remain a Black underclass.

Importantly, 53% of our total population never left the Black Belt. Since 1973, more New Afrikans have been moving back to the Black Belt than have been leaving.

#### NEW AFRIKAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

Throughout slavery and even on slaveships, during the middle passage between Afrika and America, our ancestors fought for freedom.

In America, many armed slave rebels fought to escape the plantation and to establish a free Black State in the Black Belt, Nat Turner, Gabriel Prosser, Denmark Vessey, and others were among the long list of slave rebels who executed almost 300 known slave revolts. A famous white anti-imperialist named John Brown led a number of slaves in an unsuccessful armed attempt to set up a Black Nation state in the Black Belt.

Numerous Black Nation free communities were periodically established by escaped slaves. These communities endured for as long as eight years. They remained until defeated by superior white military force. In one instance one of these free states lasted for 75 years, in South America.

In Florida, an American Indian-Afrikan nation-state called the Seminole Nation maintained its independence off and on and conducted continuous armed struggle against the empire until the late 1880's and early 1900's. Despite many heroic efforts to establish Black Nation states in the 18th and 19th centuries, our independence struggle lacked national coordination and political support. No political formation was established which could organize the New Afrikan People for Peoples War, and properly raise popular support for the revolutionary armed freedom fighting slave rebels.

#### Bankrupted Negro Leaders

National organizations of Black social democrats, reformers, integrationists and civil rights advocates have with the complicity of the United States government, big business, white "liberals" and often the United States Communist Party misdirected our people's popular struggle. This misdirection has preoccupied large segments

of the Black middle classes with futile struggles for integration into American political, social and economic life, while the majority of the population -- the impoverished masses -- have been left with no real direction whatsoever. The results of these developments have led to increases in misery and crime due to mass despair and frustration.

#### Black Nationalist Political Leadership

Prior to 1865 and the end of plantation slavery in the Black Belt, New Afrikan political leaders like David Walker and Henry Highland Garnett called for slaves to rebel and establish free states. Neither of these brothers, nor anyone else, built a national public political organization which advocated and supported slave rebellions. However, the calls for revolt were published by under-ground methods and inspired many slave rebellions.

It was the slave uprisings which started the collapse of the plantation slavery system. Slave rebellions terrorized whites. These whites in turn, developed a white abolitionist movement in the Southeast, the Black Belt territory. This movement favored the elimination of slavery and the repatriation of New Afrikans back to Afrika. This was felt to be essential to the protection of the white population.

The growing reliance on slave labor kept the movement from winning acceptance by the Southern plantation aristocracy, or by the Southern state governments which were controlled by this aristocracy.

The abolitionist movement caught on in the North, however, Northern white bankers and industrialists sought a method to limit the economic power of the plantation south, and to control the economic relationship (trade) between the South and industrialized England.

The Northern money man sought to control the United States economic policy so that they could industrialize. They sought to force the Southern plantation owners to sell cotton Northward, rather

than to England. If the South did so, this would allow the North to develop their industrial Empire.

The North sought to control the land in the West, so that Northern bankers and railroad tycoons could utilize it to develop industry, rather than allow the white Southern plantation aristocracy to dominate the Western expansion with plantations. Expansion of the plantation system westward would mean more cotton, and less American industry to process it into cotton products. This would leave the Southern plantation owners free to seek and find considerable fortunes in English and European trade. If so, the Northern money men would remain small-time industrialists inferior to the British. The Northern Territory incidently had few plantations. The Territory in the North was incompatible with the plantation economy.

Consequently, the abolitionist movement in modified form became of major interest to Northern money men. These would be rich tycoons, successfully lobbied to limit the expansion of slavery in the West. Indeed with the election of Abraham Lincoln, the Northern banker's man, as President of the United States, it was clear that the Westward expansion of slavery and the plantation system would be halted completely.

The white Southerners named themselves the confederacy and seceded from the Empire. The Civil War of 1860-1865 was the result. During the course of the war, Lincoln was forced to go further on the issue of abolition of slavery than he had ever intended to go.

Desperately attempting to achieve military advantage over the South, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. This was a U.S. Presidential order which ended slavery under American law in all the states which were in rebellion. As intended, the Proclamation brought New Afrikans into a fragile military alliance with the North - and the military troops of the Empire. The New Afrikans were promised by Northern generals that, if the North won, the New Afrikans would be entitled to freedom and land. Free New Afrikan communities established by escaped slaves during the war were promised that their rights of self-

government of these communities would be respected.

The influx of New Afrikans on to the side of the North was a decisive factor. The Southern Confederacy was defeated. Ultimately, New Afrikans were betrayed. Our self-determination rights were not respected. Land promised was never given, or was given and then taken away. Today some of the remaining land holdings of the New Afrikans are still being stolen by whites in various ways with American Governmental support.

### Post Civil War Black Nationalism

Since the Civil War, numerous Black political leaders, religious leaders, and organizations have sought a separate state for our people. Among these were Henry Adam who, in the 1870's petitioned the United States Congress to provide land for a black state anywhere. Pap Singleton and Edwin McCabe sought to establish Black states within the United States Federal system in the late 1800's. McCabe attempted to settle Oklahoma, Singleton attempted to make Kansas a Black state. These efforts were peaceful movements which were crushed. None of these movements employed or were supported by armed struggle.

Since the beginning of the 20th Century. Noble Drew Ali and the Moorish American Movement, Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the Afrikan Blood Brotherhood, and the Nation of Islam under Elijah Muhammad have led Black Nationalistic movements. These movements, like their 19th century predecessors, tremendously contributed to the uplifting and preservation of Black Nationalistic consciousness among a sizeable portion of the New Afrikan Nation's population.

However, none of these movements with the exception of the Afrikan Blood Brotherhood of the early 1900's, were revolutionary. Some had pro-revolutionary or semi-revolutionary thinking, but in deeds each lacked revolutionary content. None of these groups seriously organized or supported armed struggle against the United States

Empire. In fact, most of these organizations never even challenged the American Empire by acts of political protest, boycotts, strikes, or other forms of political action.

In some instances, these organizations have built strong business and institutional bases in the Black communities. These, of course, were minute compared to the wealthy businesses and institutions of the Empire. Moreover, none of these businesses or institutions could defeat the Empire by throwing money at guns. Consequently, these movements lacked the necessary teeth to deal with a bloody and violent enemy. Some of these movements have appeared to await the intervention of God or Allah, or have relied on alleged legal agreements with the United States to procure liberation.

The Afrikan Blood Brotherhood was generally free from the religious and legalism pitfalls. However, its members later became enmeshed into the U.S. Communist Party. The Blood Brotherhood led the Communist Party to adopt a Black Belt Self-determination platform. In the 1950's, the Community Party abandoned its support for Black self-determination. Within five to ten years thereafter, a large portion of the Black membership left the Party. The Blood Brotherhood was never to rise again, however.

#### The New Afrikan People's Struggle of the 1960's

In the 1960's our people waged a heroic struggle against American oppression. This struggle actually began in the 1950's in the Black Belt, with students and grassroots community folks striking out with protests against the fascist-like American system of national repression called "Jim Crow". This system openly and by American law relegated New Afrikans (all Blacks) to subhuman status. This was an Apartheid system like the one presently in Azania (South Afrika).

Swiftly, the Black movement against Jim Crow swept the southeast and moved into the urban centers and colleges in the North, West, East and Midwest of the American Empire. Martin Luther King, Jr., became the leadership symbol of the movement in the late 1950's and early 1960's. It was a

movement which constantly and boldly confronted the white supremacist American Empire.

Unfortunately, King, Jr., throughout most of his political life was a pacifist and an integrationist. He unsuccessfully attempted to use non-violence to defeat a system which was viciously violent. Moreover, until the last years of his life, King, Jr., was not really fighting against the Empire, but was merely fighting to incorporate New Afrikans (Blacks) into it. Under King's leadership, the Black Movement was called the Civil Rights Movement.

The limitation of King's programs became obvious to many New Afrikans. In the mid-1960's, Black Power demands erupted and the Civil Rights struggle quickly became a human rights struggle and a popular movement for Black liberation.

The metamorphosis of our movement was no accident. It was the result of advance work by Revolutionary New Afrikan Nationalists committed to the ideas and methods espoused by the Black Nation's greatest Revolutionary Political Spokesman, Malcolm X.

Malcolm was killed in 1965 by most likely the United States Government, in complicity with one or more misguided supporters of Elijah Muhammad. The Nation of Islam, and Elijah stated that at no time did they authorize or order Malcolm's murder. The United States Government has often instigated, fabricated, created or exacerbated violent confrontations between Black leaders and Black organizations. Much about Malcolm's murder remains a mystery.

In any event, his call for Revolutionary Black Nationalists to infuse themselves into the Civil Rights struggle, and to elevate it to a human rights struggle, was heeded before and after his death. Organizations like the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) infused themselves into Civil Rights organizations like the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Through SNCC and other organizations, the movement was trans-formed from 1964 through 1966. By 1965-1966, RAM and SNCC



had raised the national consciousness and national popular sentiment for a national Revolutionary Black Organization. The Black Panther Party was formed in response to this state of affairs by Revolutionary New Afrikan Nationalists in a RAM-SNCC alliance. The Party was founded in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco-Bay area and elsewhere. SNCC also formed a Black Panther Party (an electoral politics party) in Alabama (Lowndes County).

A more popular version of the Black Panther Party evolved after the original formation, and was called the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense. It was headquartered in Oakland, California. It quickly established chapters across the country.

By 1967-1970, Revolutionary Nationalist organizations, like the Black Panther Party, the League of Revolutionary Black Workers, the Black Workers Congress and Cultural Nationalist organizations like the Congress of Afrikan People, United Slaves Organization and others had moved onto the scene and replaced the non-violent Civil Rights groups as popular leadership. More and more, the Black population sought Black businesses, school boards, dormitories, college-study programs, schools, labor organizations, governmental bodies and increasingly looked for self-government. Self-determination became the rising demand of the Black masses.

In 1967-66, Black violent rebellions, which had already hit Birmingham, Alabama, Harlem, New York and Watts, California (Los Angeles), became the order of the day. Rebellions exploded in Detroit, Newark, Cleveland, Chicago, Washington, D. C. and 128 other cities across the American Empire. Non-violence was discarded as a viable strategy for success. In 1967-68 King himself began to change. He openly denounced the United States' war effort in Vietnam and threw his support to Revolutionary struggle throughout the world. He even endorsed Black Power. On April 4, 1968 he was assassinated.

Four days before King's death, the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika was founded and the modern day New Afrikan Independence Movement was born. Five hundred (500) Black grassroots leaders

and Nationalists from across the Empire gathered in Detroit, Michigan to declare the Republic of New Afrika as the name of the new nation, and of the Black Nation state to be established on the Blackbelt territory now known as Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

At the moment the New Afrikan Independence Movement was officially launched, counter-intelligence and secret warfare strategies to destroy the Black Nationalist Movement and all its associations had already begun. United States FBI secret memoranda released since that time implicates the U. S. FBI in Malcolm's and King's deaths, and in a host of other murders, false imprisonments and sabotage against our movement in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

The U. S. war effort against the Black movement crushed the Black Panther Party, severely damaged the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika, divided the Nation of Islam and destroyed, imprisoned and/or exiled a number of other individuals and organizations.

The Provisional Government survived. The Nation of Islam was ultimately reorganized. Various other overground formations were organized in the 1970's and 1980's.

Only the Provisional Government and the Afrikan Peoples Party (now defunct) continued to lead the struggle to establish the free Black Nation State in America. The Nation of Islam, under Minister Farrakhan, continues to uplift the nationalistic consciousness of the people. Yet, the nation of Islam also continues to vacillate on the question of the independent Black state, and is unclear at best on the question of revolution and armed struggle. At times, the Nation of Islam has disclaimed the need for either.

The Provisional Government has clearly and consistently advocated the Black State objective, and has supported the armed struggle with legal assistance and political support.

In fact, the Provisional Government has

exemplified effective armed self-defense on numerous occasions in the past.

The American soldier-police have assaulted the Provisional Government with arms on at least three occasions in the past. The Security forces of the Provisional Government have prevailed each time, leaving American soldier-police dead and wounded, while the New Afrikans suffered no fatalities.

The growth of the Provisional Government has been limited, however. The Provisional Government has assumed the role of a temporary government for the unliberated New Afrikan Nation and the not yet established New Afrikan state.

Leadership of the Provisional Government since 1975 has been pre-occupied with preparing the state machinery for the New Afrikan Nation. This work has included the sponsoring of National Black elections for the Provisional Government officers, organizing courts and licensing procedures to settle New Afrikan disputes, or to authorize New Afrikan marriages, deaths and other administrative matters. The planning for New Afrikan new communities, the development of an independent foreign policy and the co-sponsoring of Black Nation Day Conferences has also been a part of the Provisional Government's recent work.

What has been missing has been a people's organization, or a party capable of electrifying the masses in the fashion the Black Panther Party did in the 1960's and at the same time organizing the masses to support the struggle to create the independent Black state by revolutionary means. Moreover, what our movement has lacked is a disciplined revolutionary organization capable of developing, improving and advancing the theory and practice of revolutionary New Afrikan nationalism in the American Empire. The Provisional Government as a structure which is open to representation and leadership by revolutionary as well as non-revolutionary New Afrikans, is not best suited to develop revolutionary discipline or organization.

On May 19-20, 1984, after several years of meetings and pre-planning, the New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO) was born. The organization was formed by some of the most resolute revolutionary activists

from the New Afrikan Independence Movement. The leadership of NAPO emanates from ten to twenty years of struggle in the Black Liberation Movement and the New Afrikan Independence Movement.

A vital part of NAPO's leadership derives from the 20 year old House of Umoja (HOU). HOU was established in Los Angeles, California, in the year of 1967. It was established by ex-Black Panthers, ex-members of the United Slaves Organization and ex-members of the Revolutionary Action Movement. The House of Umoja consisted of Revolutionary New Afrikan Nationalists. HOU was organized as a revolutionary Black secret society. HOU manifested itself nationally throughout the 1970's and early 1980's through its work in the Afrikan People's Party, the Afro-American Anti-Bicentennial Committee, the Afrikan Liberation Day Support Committee, the Pan Afrikan Secretariat, the National Black Human Rights Coalition and Soulbook — a revolutionary New Afrikan Nationalist journal. The HOU established important relationships with revolutionaries in the Caribbean and particularly with the Working People's Alliance in Guyana. Throughout the years, the HOU also contributed to the work of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika and some of its officers.

NAPO leadership also developed from the ranks of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika. NAPO leadership consists of revolutionary Black Nationalists who have played a major role in the Provisional Government's political and self-defense work since the late 1960's. Through their work in the Provisional Government, these NAPO leaders have also played major roles in the development of the International Afrikan Prisoners of War Solidarity Day Committee, the National Black Elections, the National Black Human Rights Coalition, the National Committee to Honor New Afrikan Freedom Fighters, and the National Committee to Defend New Afrikan Freedom Fighters. Chokwe Lumumba, the Chairman of the New Afrikan Peoples Organization, is a former Acting

## TODAY'S FREEDOM FIGHTERS

President, Vice President and Minister of Justice of the Republic of New Afrika. NAPO's National Organizer, Ahmed Obafemi, is a former Vice President of the Provisional Government. Obafemi also served a five-year prison term in the state of Florida in an American prison as a New Afrikan political prisoner.

Since its founding, NAPO has quickly asserted itself. Its membership has grown steadily as it established Centers for Black Survival in Los Angeles, Detroit, Atlanta and New York; Jackson, Mississippi, Chicago, Illinois, and Washington, D. C. Study groups will become NAPO Chapters soon. NAPO has established the office of its Chairman in Jackson, also. NAPO support grows in places where study groups will be established in the near future.

NAPO has developed successful Youth Programs, Black People's Self-Defense Task Forces, Anti-Crime Patrols, Political Action Committees and food cooperatives.

NAPO has developed a security wing called the New Afrikan Security Union which has taken up the primary responsibility of security in the New Afrikan Independence Movement. The Security Union successfully defended participants of the Black Nation Day Conference sponsored by NAPO and the Provisional Government from an attack by armed Atlanta University police, in March of 1985.

NAPO is also developing, along with the Provisional Government, the National Conference of Black Lawyers, and others, a reparations campaign for New Afrikans.

Across the Empire, NAPO challenges the terrorist police, the Ku Klux Klan, and Colored Colonial Clones. NAPO grows as New Afrikan (Black) people find themselves in direct need for young, experienced grassroots revolutionary leadership and for realistic revolutionary alternatives to begging the American political, economic and social systems.

The remarkable men, women and children of NAPO prepare themselves for the task ahead, as they conscientiously execute their task of today. It is the NAPO that we find promise that the struggle for independence for Blacks in America is not only alive and well, but that in the near future, it will reach unprecedented heights.

Recently, the Black Underground Freedom Fighting Forces have been led by the Black Liberation Army. In the 1960's and periodically at times before, freedom fighting Black guerrillas have struck against the American state in various local areas. In the 1960's there was an apparent concert of action of armed Black snipers in New York, Birmingham, Detroit, Newark, Los Angeles, Cleveland and elsewhere amidst what appeared to be spontaneous rebellions by the Black masses.

In the early 1970's, after the United States launched its secret war against the Black Movement and particularly the very popular Black Panther Party, the Black Liberation Army was formed. The Army's first members were Black Panthers -- who had operated breakfast programs for children, food and clothing programs for the needy, and self-defense programs. These Brothers and Sisters went underground when they saw their Party being crushed with violence and their comrades incarcerated and killed.

The BLA returned revolutionary violence for violent state repression. Soldier-cops (police) who murdered Black people were killed, dope houses which flooded the Black Community with dope were attacked, the dope destroyed, and dope proceeds expropriated. American banks also became targets for BLA expropriation.

In or about 1972-1973, numerous BLA leaders were captured or killed. In fact, Sister Assata Shakur, known as the Soul of the BLA was shot and captured in 1973, along with her comrade, Sundiata Acoli.

Assata became a symbol of the BLA and its many units. She was brought to Court seven times on murder and/or robbery charges. Each time, New Afrikan (Blacks), Hispanics, and sympathetic-minded whites found her not guilty in New York City. The State, seeking desperately to convict her, shipped her to New Jersey to be tried before an all-white racist jury on charges of murder. She was charged with killing a State

Trooper who shot her, and with the death of her Comrade, Zayd Malik Shakur, who was gunned down by State Troopers during the capture of Assata. Sister Assata and Sundiata Acoli were convicted and sentenced to long prison terms. Assata was sentenced to life, plus thirty years.

The American State rejoiced. Books, T.V. documentaries and sundry articles declared that the BLA was dead.

For the next few years only a few BLA actions were reported. To most, it appeared that the BLA was dead. Such was not the case, however. In 1975, a BLA soldier captured in Virginia declared that she was a Prisoner of War and a citizen of the New Afrikan Nation. This was merely a small forecast of things to come. On November 2, 1979, armed BLA soldiers liberated Assata Shakur from Clinton State Prison in New Jersey.

In April 1981, a battle erupted between New York soldier-cops and two alleged BLA members. One soldier-cop was killed. On October 20, 1981, a military battle erupted in Nyack, New York which held center stage on national and international news for months. The Battle of Nyack left two soldier-cops dead, and one wounded. BLA soldiers from BLA's Revolutionary Armed Task Force were involved. No BLA soldiers were killed. One was captured, however, along with three anti-imperialist whites who allegedly had assisted as drivers of trucks and vans to help the BLA camouflage its operation earlier that day, as it expropriated 1.6 million dollars from a U.S. Government insured Brinks armored truck in Nyack, New York. Soldier-cops tortured the captured soldier until he broke a bone in his neck. Information allegedly gained from him and from car plates seen on the scene of the battle led soldier-cops to various safe houses where they found more information.

One BLA soldier was later trapped and killed -- Mtayari Shabaka Sundiata. Two others, Sekou Odinga and Kuwasi Balagoon, were captured. Sekou was brutally tortured. His pancreas was ruptured, his nails pulled from his toes and fingers, his head flushed in the toilet and his arms burned with cigars. He refused to talk.

Both Sekou and Kuwasi were convicted for allegedly expropriating funds from U.S.A. insured banks. Sekou was also convicted for planning the liberation of Assata Shakur.

Later, Mutulu Shakur, a long time leader of the New Afrikan Independence Movement was also captured, charged with and convicted of leading the unit responsible for liberating Assata Shakur and expropriating over 2 million dollars from various U.S. insured banks and armored cars.

Kuwasi died in prison. Mutulu and Sekou are still being held in U.S. prisons as prisoners of war, although the U.S. government refuses to acknowledge that these men are POW's and attempts to disguise the political character of their imprisonment. The U.S.A. claims that they are confined as common criminals.

Over 100 other New Afrikan political prisoners and prisoners of war are being held along with many Puerto Rican, Mexican Native American and white anti-imperialist prisoners as enemies of the U.S.A. Empire.

A Freedom Now campaign has been launched to demand freedom for all of those political captives. NAPO, representatives of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement, and many other organizations are part of this campaign.

#### TOWARD FREEDOM

Both the public New Afrikan Independence Movement, and undoubtedly the New Afrikan clandestine forces are presently building and organizing. The work of NAPO and other formations in the public movement is to organize, and mobilize the people, and to consolidate peoples power in peoples institutions like food cooperatives, the Freedom Sounds Media Association, the Centers for Black Survival, the By Any Means Necessary Newspaper, the New Afrikan Panthers and the New Afrikan Scouts, and many other organizations and institutions.

NAPO has launched a self-determination campaign, and through this campaign is

joining hands with the Nation of Islam, the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika, the National Black United Front, the National Conference of Black Lawyers and many other national and local organizations.

As the New Afrikan Independence Movement looks to the future, it prepares to win the war in America, committed to this achievement of independence by any means necessary.

## NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION OFFICIAL DOCUMENT V

NEW AFRIKAN NATIONALIST  
CODE OF CONDUCT  
OF THE  
NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION

1. Members are prohibited from use of controlled substances (narcotics), unless it is prescribed by a physician for medicinal and/or curative purposes.
2. Members are prohibited from all acts of theft.
3. Members are prohibited from use of alcohol and nicotine during organization work, except at ceremonial rituals.
4. Members are prohibited from divulging confidential information regarding NAPO and other pro-liberation formations to anyone who is not authorized to receive it.
5. Members are prohibited from use of offensive language and physical contact toward any group of people, except in situations requiring emergency self-defense.
6. Members are strictly prohibited from:
  - a. Unprincipled social relationships with members of the opposite sex;
  - b. Sexual relations with Europeans;
  - c. Marriage outside of the Afrikan race;
  - d. Acts of prostitution;
  - e. Acts of homosexuality;
  - f. Rape and other acts of sexual assault.
7. Members are required to fulfill the following organizational responsibilities:
  - a. Dedication to the objectives of the organization;
  - b. Pledge and give their highest political loyalty to the organization and its membership;
  - c. Financial contributions to the organization as required by the National Treasury.

8. Members must live in accordance with the New Afrikan Creed, NAPO Constitution and all other Rules and Principles of the Organization.

I have read and studied the Code of Conduct and I agree to the stated Rules and Principles. Furthermore, it is understood that noncompliance is subject to disciplinary action.

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Signature

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Witness

Adopted by Central Committee  
January 14, 1989

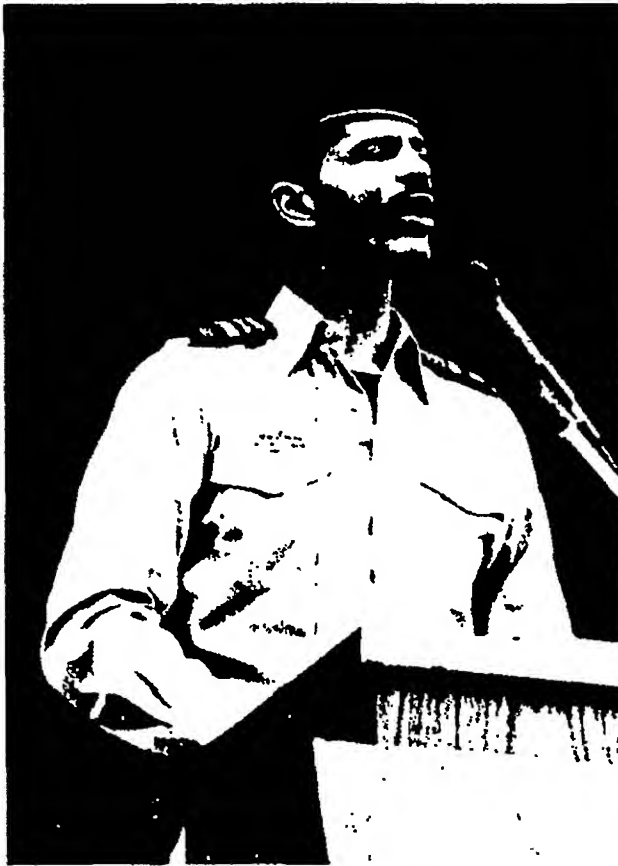
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not in Banne Creek, to speak against the city  
and Kalimara are scheduled to be tried on

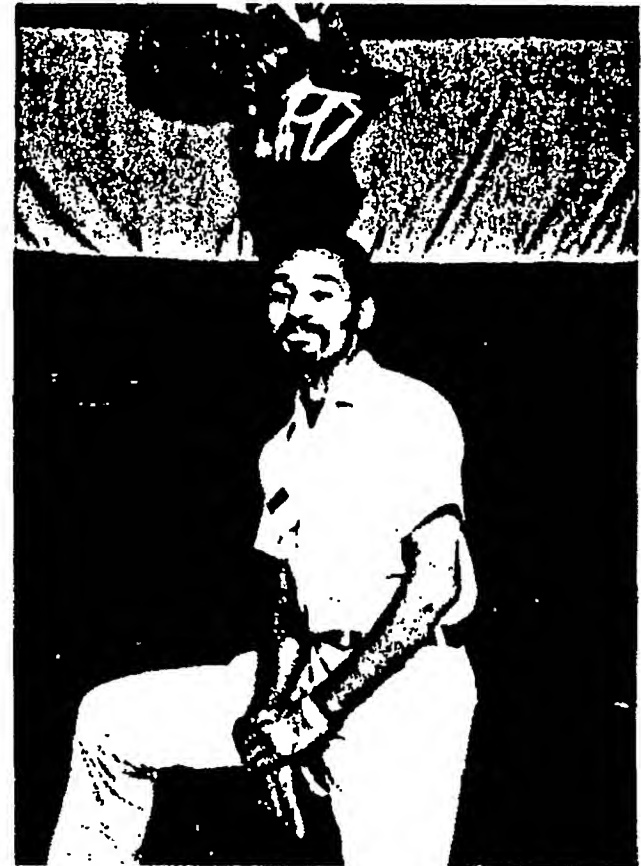
# FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM IS NOT A CRIME



Kwame Kalimara



Chokwe Lumumba



Kwame Kenyatta

# WE ARE THE NAPO 3



**We are the NAPO-3.** We are members of the New Afrikan Peoples Organization and as such We are committed to the absolute liberation of our people in America and of all Afrikan People throughout the world. We indeed support the struggles of all oppressed people for freedom.

Our liberation struggle is against bad housing conditions, poor health care, crime, drugs, hopelessness and despair. Most of all We struggle against the evil empire which illegally holds our people in captivity after kidnapping our ancestors from Afrika, and supporting an international conspiracy to take Afrika from our people, who still live there. This work of robbery, murder and kidnapping by the evil empire and its friends is the foremost thing which stops us as a people from having the control over the schools, mass media, police forces, governments, businesses, armed forces, medical care and other social, political and economic institutions necessary to solve the economic, social and political problems that We have. Our major problem is, in fact, the fact that the evil empire controls us.

The evil empire is the Government and Economic Powers of the United States of America. The City of Battle Creek, the County of Calhoun and all the racist whites who support these structures are part of this empire. They support the system of supremacy in the empire. Many of them feel, or make believe they feel that this white supremacist system is alright. They are so used to American and European whites dominating the political, judicial, legal, and social decisions over Afrikans in America and elsewhere, that they pretend to believe that this white domination is a natural affair. Moreover when they allow one or two white thinking Blacks to sit with

We are about the business of destroying phony white liberalism as We destroy white supremacy, and build the New Afrikan National liberation struggle. When We struggle against white supremacy We expect to be opposed by white supremacists, the Liberals, and the Conservatives, and the hankerchief head negroes, who cling aimlessly to either, or both. So the charges against us are to be expected. That they would charge us with crimes for speaking out at public meetings, proves that our analysis of these white supremacists is absolutely correct.

Yet neither of these charges or any others will stop our Organization, or our movement. With each challenge We grow. With each struggle the people meet the enemy and the peoples' consciousness is developed. They (the Calhoun County Government, and the Government of Battle Creek), say that We are defendant, but actually it is they who are on the defensive. This is why this white racist County and City Government is spending thousands of tax dollars to put us on trial for speaking less than five minutes at a public meeting.

They say that We are being prosecuted, but actually We are the prosecutors. We truly represent the people. Throughout this empire We are putting white racists American governments on trial in the street, in the schools, in the fields, on Welfare and unemployment lines and at the work place.

The jury is still out because 400 years of propaganda, brainwashing and state terror has left the people disorganized, disheartened and confused. But our time has come. Those of us willing and ready to serve as the historic corrective are here. The verdict is inevitable. The people will send white supremacy to the

street, and the masses shall return. Kellogg, General Motors, Fords and the other big economic bandits support white supremacy in South Afrika and here. White exploitation of Afrikans gives these companies economic life. Fighting them anywhere helps the fight against them everywhere.

These big business money changers, the racist American State and all its state and county governments, and its municipalities shall be radically transformed or destroyed. The New Afrikan Nation shall be independent. Our children will dance on the grave of the evil empire, the world will be better and all shall be free. This is what We fight for, this is what our enemies fight against.

We will not be stopped in our efforts to win land, independence and human rights. Indeed We cannot be stopped.

We have already passed our resolve, and our mission on to our children. They will fulfill our freedom mission, and they will crush everything, and everybody including any of us, that get in the way.

---

### **Build Centers for Black Survival!**

Free Mutulu Shakur  
Sekou Odinga, Kuwasi Balagoon,  
Sundiata Acoli and all  
New Afrikan Prisoners of War!

**Support the Black Nation Day-2**  
in Atlanta, and Captain Watani  
Tyehimba in Los Angeles, California!

**Free the Land!**  
Kwame'-Osagyefo Kalimara

hem, as their predominately white decision  
making bodies make these life-governing  
decisions, they look to be applauded as  
liberal thinking white people."

gallows.

In Azania (South Afrika) the masses are in  
the street. In America the Afrikan masses  
have been in the street. We are still in the

Chokwe Lumumba  
Kwame Kenyatta

**SUPPORT THE NAPO-3 . . . Dollars and Support to NAPO-3,  
P.O. Box 04252, Detroit, MI 48204 . . . (313) 883-3312**



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Kwame-Osagyefo Kalimara

**Kwame-Osagyefo Kalimara**, shown above with his two year old son Ansha, is the International Affairs Officer of the New Afrikan Peoples Organization. Brother Kalimara received his Juris Doctorate (law degree) at the University of San Francisco Law School in 1978. As a law student, he was a leader of the National Black American Law Student Association. He was also one of the National Organizers of the Anti-Bakke March, designed to combat the rising white racist movement against affirmative action for New Afrikan (Black) Students in America. Brother Dr. Kalimara began work in the New Afrikan Independence Movement in 1969, when he worked at an independent school sponsored by the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika in the San Francisco area. Dr. Kalimara became a full time organizer for the Provisional Government in 1980 in Chicago. He has served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of New Afrika, and he is now a Justice on the New Afrikan People's Court.

For several years Kalimara served as a professor and Dean at the National Conference of Black Lawyers Community College of Law and International Diplomacy in Chicago. Dr. Kalimara is currently the Acting Director of the Detroit Street Law Project and an Adjunct Professor of Law at the University of Detroit, where he has orientated hundreds of youth and community residents to laws which effect their daily lives.

Brother Kalimara is a single parent of his two year (2) old son Ansha. In the household, and the community, nationally and internationally Brother Kalimara is a dedicated servant and leader of the movement for New Afrikan (black) Freedom and independence, because of his uncompromising stand against oppression, the racist Calhoun County Prosecutor and Battle Creek City administration now charge him with disturbing a public meeting and resisting arrest.

## New Afrikan Peoples Organization

The New Afrikan Peoples Organization (NAPO) was formed on May 19, 20, 1984 in Detroit, New York, and Los Angeles. It is a revolutionary New Afrikan Nationalist Organization committed to the struggle for land, independence and socialism for Blacks.

The territory of Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Alabama in the Land sought by NAPO and the New Afrikan independence Movement for a free Black State. NAPO regards all Blacks born in America as New Afrikans. The term New Afrikan is used to denote the Nationality of Blacks in America.

NAPO has established centers for Black Survival in Detroit and Los Angeles. Centers will soon be established in New York and Atlanta, Georgia.

**Chokwe Lumumba** is shown above with his son Kambonmutope, and daughter Rukia Kai. Brother Chokwe is the chairman of the New Afrikan Peoples organization. He is also a brilliant revolutionary lawyer and political activist. Lumumba has successfully defended New Afrikan (Black) political prisoners across the Country.

He is currently the Co-Counsel for New Afrikan Freedom Fighter Mutulu Shakur. He has successfully defended clients in Michigan, New York, Chicago and Georgia. (Assata Shakur, Bilal and Fulani Sunni Ali [Brinks case], Hayward Brown, Pontiac—16 in Illinois, and Gail Simmons of the Darnell Summers Case are among the many he has victoriously defended in American Courts. In Calhoun County, he has already won cases for Abayomi Abdul Karanja [Larry Guy, Sr.] and Kwame Kenyatta.)

Chokwe has participated in the Black Liberation movement for over 18 years. He became a student and community leader in 1968-69 in Kalamazoo, Michigan opposing racist practices at Kalamazoo College, Western Michigan University and in the city. The struggle in Kalamazoo in which he participated and led resulted in Black Study Programs, Community use of city and college facilities, Scholarship Programs for New Afrikan (students) and increases in the number of New Afrikan instructors and students at Kalamazoo College and Western Michigan University.

At Wayne State Law School in the early 1970's Lumumba joined New Afrikan Students in opposing the racist exclusion of Blacks at that school. While at Wayne State, Lumumba finished first in the freshman class of 1973-74. He also aided other Black Students in the struggle to improve their grades. As a lawyer in 1979-80 Lumumba joined several other Attornies in suing the Law School on behalf of Black Students and Lawyers, and won.

As a leader of the New Afrikan Independence Movement Lumumba has served as Acting President, and Vice President and Minister of Justice of the Provi-



Chokwe Lumumba

sional Government of the Republic of New Afrika. He has helped to organize community development, youth, and anti-crime programs in Detroit and organized political-legal Defense campaigns in New York, Chicago and Mississippi.

He has helped organize major New Afrikan National Demonstrations in Jackson, Mississippi in 1973, and at the United Nations in 1979. In 1983 he led the effort to bring thousands to the Black Nation Day Conference in Detroit in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika.

Lumumba is the father of three children, and is married. He is one of eight children raised by his mother and father in Detroit.

In Battle Creek, New York, Chicago and Detroit Lumumba has been held in contempt or threatened with contempt by white racist judges for successfully and vigorously defending the rights of clients. In New York both U.S. and State Prosecutor's unsuccessfully attempted to prevent Lumumba from representing political activists and freedom fighters.

In Battle Creek Lumumba, defended by New Afrikan Attorney Jeffrey Edison, was already found not guilty of another politically motivated charge of disrupting a public meeting. Lumumba and New Afrikan Attorney Gerald Evelyn are now fighting Battle Creek contempt of Court charges by way of appeal.

**Kwame Kenyatta** (center) is shown above with community youth on a Malcolm X Community Center camping trip. Brother Kenyatta is the National Officer for Youth and Students Organization, for the New Afrikan Peoples Organization. He is also the Coordinator for the Detroit Chapter of NAPO.



**Kwame Kenyatta**

Brother Kenyatta was born in Alabama, and raised in Detroit since his early teenage years. As a 5 year old youth he became involved with the Black Liberation Movement in the schools and on the street. Brother Kenyatta was a leader and worker in the student and youth movement which rocked racist American schools, political, economic and military institutions in the late 1960's and the early 1970's.

In the 1970's he became a member of the Pan Afrikan Congress USA in Detroit. He was a leader and Cofounder of the Youth League of this Organization. For years Kenyatta was a worker and organizer for Afrikan Freedom struggles in Afrika and around the world. Brother Kenyatta was a Cofounder and officer in the All-Afrikan Liberation Committee founded in Detroit in the 1970's.

As a worker in the Comprehensive Youth Services for the City of Detroit, the Kabaz Organization, the Langston Hughes Theater, and currently as the Director of the Malcolm X Community Center for Black Survival, Brother Kenyatta

has worked consistently to lead New Afrikan (Black) youth away from drugs, crime and white racist brain washing. He has successfully encouraged numerous youth to join the struggle for Afrikan freedom and independence, and he has given many direction in improving their personal lives.

In Battle Creek, Brother Kwame has consistently supported the struggle against the Police terror and white supremacy. Because of this, in addition to the NAPO-3 case, he has been charged in two misdemeanor cases which he has won, another which is on appeal after he has been found guilty by a rigged all white jury, and one other which still awaits the scheduling of a trial date. He is also charged in the NAPO-3 case with disrupting a public meeting and resisting arrest.

In each case Brother Kenyatta was exercising his human rights to speak and/or demonstrate, and was doing so in support of the human rights of others.

## *This case has been dismissed.* **The Case of the NAPO-3**



**Dr. Kwame Kalimara, Attorney Chokwe Lumumba, and Brother Kwame Kenyatta**

On November 13, 1984 over 60 New Afrikans from Chicago, Battle Creek and Detroit attended a City Commission meeting in Battle Creek, Michigan. The group of New Afrikans represented the Coalition to end Police Brutality and Racism in Battle Creek, the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika, the New Afrikan Peoples Organization, and the Association for the Development of a New Society, Inc.

The group was present to speak through its spokespersons as scheduled on the agenda. The 13 member City Commission of Battle Creek was all white, except for two Uncle Tom negroes. One negro was a male minister, and the other negro a woman, served as chair of the body and Mayor for about six months.

The Group of New Afrikans were present to address the police brutality and terror in Battle Creek, to speak against the City Commission's support for politically motivated indictments against members of the Coalition to End Police Brutality in Battle Creek, and to oppose the dismissal of Ayana Clark, a Coalition leader, from the Police Community Relations Committee without a hearing.

The City Commission juggled the order of the agenda, apparently in an effort to avoid the presentation by the New Afrikans who were not scheduled to speak until the end of the meeting. The agenda item was called early in the meeting before the New Afrikans arrived.

When Chokwe Lumumba, as Attorney

for the group, raised the question of why the group had been denied its right to speak, the negro Mayor called him "out of order." As Lumumba again requested an answer to his question of why the group had been denied its right to speak, the negro Mayor called him "out of order." A Lumumba again requested an answer to his question and urged that the group spokesperson be allowed to speak, the Mayor quickly adjourned the meeting.

After the meeting was adjourned a Battle Creek Police approached the negro Mayor and asked if Lumumba was disrupting the meeting. She said "Yes." A number of Battle Creek Police then approached, some yelling for Lumumba to leave. As he attempted to leave, Lumumba and spokespersons Dr. Kalimara and Kwame Kenyatta, were attacked by police and arrested. Likewise, Osaze Zizwe was arrested.

At a subsequent hearing charges against Osaze Zizwe were dismissed by negro Judge Sheldon Penn when the Prosecution failed to produce any testimony against him. Lumumba, Kalimara, and Kenyatta were bound over for trial on disrupting a Public meeting and resisting arrest charges—which carry a maximum of two years in prison.

If convicted Lumumba could also face disciplinary proceedings before the Michigan State Bar. White racist authorities will probably seek to have him disbarred.

Lumumba's case is currently scheduled to be tried before Calhoun County Judge Paul Nicholich in Marshall, Michigan at 9:00 a.m., September 9, 1986. Kenyatta and Kalimara are scheduled to be tried October 7, 1986 at 9:00 a.m. before Calhoun County Judge James Kingsley. Both trials are scheduled for Marshall, Michigan County Building at 315 W. Green Street.

Show your support. Be there if possible. Send letters demanding that charges be dismissed to Prosecutor Conrad Sindt County Courthouse, Marshall, Michigan 49068. Send a copy of your letter to NAPO, P.O. Box 04252, Detroit, Michigan 48204. Send contributions to the NAPO-3 Legal Defense Fund at the same box number in Detroit. Call (313) 883-3312 for further information.

# RAP BEAT

## What's Your Opinion?

**Do you consider artists such as Public Enemy and KRS-One racist and pro violence?**

**BY GREGORY ST. CLAIR**

**RAP MASTERS** invites you to stroll the "rap beat" with us. Send us your opinion on the next question which you'll find at the end of this column. Send us your opinion along with a photograph (a head shot please) with your name, age, and address. Please note that materials submitted cannot be returned.



**Public Enemy will soon release their next album *Fear Of A Black Planet* a title which made some record execs uncomfortable. Here, Flavor Flav and the B.I.W.s are pictured.**

Groups such as Public Enemy and KRS-One have come under criticism within the past few months because of their stand on many issues such as the educational system and the police which have prompted people to call them racist and pro-violent. This winter, Public Enemy will release an album titled *Fear Of A*

*Black Planet* which was rumored to have caused quite a few record executives to loosen their collars and mop their faces, but as far as we know PE has not wavered in their choice of a title.

KRS-One faced the same type of pressure when he released his second album *Ghetto Music: The Blueprint of Hip-Hop*, but I can

understand and relate to everything on Kris' album as I'm sure can the majority of Black people everywhere in this country. When I read about incidents such as the Bensonhurst killing in New York City this summer and the racist reaction of the neighborhood crowds to Black people marching in protest over such an outrage, I can well understand the inspiration behind groups such as Public Enemy and KRS-One.

But that's my opinion. Now, what's yours?



**KRS-One challenged the educational system and its teaching of history to Blacks and shook up some people along the way. Here, Kris is pictured with Ms. Melodie.**



As far as groups such as Public Enemy, BDP, and Stetsasonic, I think they're doing the job which the media should be doing, but they're doing it in a rap form so people can relate to it as being of their own kind. If they were to put it on TV, it would be too controversial and it wouldn't get played, but they're teaching us the truth pertaining to these racists out there. They think we're racists, we think they're racists, but if we get together we'll both see and understand that we're trying to do something to benefit our race and our cause."

**Great-G, 21**



"I don't see Public Enemy or BDP as racist I like their music. I think they tell the truth about Black people and what they went through back in the days of slavery. I think White people are upset by them because they see how these groups affect the Black kids who buy their music and they are worried because these groups are making a lot of money. I don't consider myself racist for liking the records that PE and BDP put out."

**Phillip Mercer, 18.**



"I think what these groups are talking about may make everyone uncomfortable because it's scary and it's what's going on in the ghettos of New York and the other major cities in America and people tend to want to shy away from the facts and just pretend they're in a dream world so I think what they're doing is pretty good to bring everyone back in touch with reality. I don't believe these guys are anti-White or anti-police because they do, in some of their songs, they do mention things such as Blacks have to get off their butts and start educating themselves which is something some of us have failed to do over the years."

**Marc Hesse, 19**





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PHOTO: PERRY THOMPSON

Some say, rap youngster Special Ed is in a class by himself. Here, Ed is pictured with rap producer Hitman Howie Tee.



Some say Kwame is the smoothest rapper ever to melt wax!

# KWAME VS. SPECIAL ED

## HOW DO YOU RATE THEM?

Directions: Please fill in our Kwame vs. Special Ed survey by checking off each answer as you see fit. If you would care to elaborate, write in the space provided or send us a letter indicating your opinions on the issue. Please remember to fill out the coupon at the end of the survey and return with your questionnaire. Thank you. All responses will be forwarded to Kwame and Special Ed depending on the preferences shown by each individual fan.

**T**hey came on the scene about the same time — Kwame, the boy genius and Special Ed the boy gorgeous. Individually, each has strong rap skills of his own, but let's face it everybody has favorites. When it comes to Kwame and Special Ed, we *know* you have your preferences and we'd like you to tell us about it so we can see just who is *your* favorite — Kwame or Special Ed!

1. Who do you think is the most original?  
☐ Kwame ☐ Special Ed
2. Who do you think has the best vocabulary?  
☐ Kwame ☐ Special Ed
3. Who is the most articulate?  
☐ Kwame ☐ Special Ed
4. Whose videos are better?  
☐ Kwame ☐ Special Ed
5. If you've seen both artists perform, who has the better stage show?  
☐ Kwame ☐ Special Ed
6. Whose video do you prefer?  
☐ Kwame ☐ Special Ed
7. Whose records have the most kickin' beat?  
☐ Kwame ☐ Special Ed
8. Whose image do you prefer?  
☐ Kwame ☐ Special Ed
9. Who do you think dresses the flyest?  
☐ Kwame ☐ Special Ed
10. Whose album do you think is the best?  
☐ Kwame ☐ Special Ed

Finally, tell us why you prefer one rapper over the other or tell us if you think they're both great, but just tell us!

**KWAME VS. SPECIAL ED**  
 c/o RAP MASTERS Magazine  
 63 Grand Avenue, Suite 230  
 River Edge, NJ 07661

Name

Age

Address

City

State

Zip

## On NAPO's Revolutionary Mission

We are the New Afrikan Peoples Organization. We have a mission. Our mission is to organize our people into a mighty force for freedom.

Properly organized and mobilized, New Afrikan People (Black people in America) will free themselves from poverty, crime, terror, injustice and all other forms of American white supremacist oppression. The power of organized masses of New Afrikan people struggling for freedom will also contribute generously to the liberation of all oppressed people in the world.

The oppression of New Afrikan People in America and the oppression of a great portion of the Third World is a product of economic exploitation, military aggression and cultural plunder by the government and economic rulers of the American Empire (the United States of America). Centuries ago the forefathers of the present American regime kidnapped us and illegally placed us under their jurisdiction. Their laws, political system and economic structure was illegally imposed on us. The problems we have today are both consequences of these historical acts and of contemporary United States policy, which is designed to maintain the U.S. Empire's illegal control over us.

Our conditions are particularly bad at this time and they are growing worse. In the 1950's only 78% of Blackmen in America had jobs, in 1983 only 59% of Blackmen in America had jobs. Experts predict that by 1989 only 40% of Blackmen in this country will have jobs. Meanwhile, Black women and children are in worse shape economically than Blackmen. Well over 50% of our women and children live in households in which no one is employed.

The average New Afrikan (Black) family only receives 57% of the income that the average white family in America receives. Discrimination against us on jobs is still a normal white business practice. Black businesses on the other hand, control less than 1% of the country's wealth.

Moreover, while Black businesses are still the exception in Black communities, and nearly non-existent elsewhere, thousands of pro-USA petty capitalist from other countries are sufficiently financed by U.S. financiers to allow these immigrants to establish retail outlets in the Black communities. With their stores, money changer establishments, restaurants, and other ghetto businesses, these merchants find the American dream by robbing the Black community.

Most of today's ghetto merchants are refugees from other areas of the world where United States imperialism is on a decline. Many of these refugee merchants are unpopular in their own countries because of their collaboration with United States imperialism. Wars of National Liberation and liberation movements among the people have often evicted these junior capitalists or sent them away. After failing to successfully continue to exploit their own people in collusion with the United States, they seek their fortunes through the super-exploitation of New Afrikans in America.

Unlike present day Vietnam, Lebanon, North Korea, Cuba and other areas from which these merchants emanate, the New Afrikan communities are fully fortified by well-equipped domestic American military forces called "police, FBI, security guards" and various other names. This military occupation is in addition to that

## On NAPO's Revolutionary Mission

of the National Guard, the CIA, the Army, the Navy, the Marines and other organizations utilized to secure American imperialism world wide.

Thus, despite all the talk of crime in New Afrikan communities, New Afrikan communities are at present much securer grazing lands for greedy merchants and American capitalists than many other areas in the world where revolutionary struggles are in process. Indeed, both crime and revolution is consequence of exploitation. However, revolution destroys imperialism, while imperialism flourishes in an atmosphere of crime and decadence.

The success of our freedom mission in America requires that New Afrikan people in America establish an independent state, on land in the Southeastern Blackbelt (Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, and Louisiana).

We need land and independence in America in order to govern ourselves and to control our own economic affairs. It is not possible to win our freedom or to contribute to the righteous struggles of others if we ourselves are totally dependent on the primary source of National and International oppression (the U.S. Empire).

Our struggle for independence has already commenced. It is not a struggle in another time, or, in another place. It is not a strange movement. It is here and now. It is ours. We as a people are familiar with it.

Everytime we protest police terror, brutality and murder, and everytime we struggle against job discrimination and utility exploitation, and struggle for better job conditions, housing and education

for our children, we are engaging in this struggle. Whenever we oppose American military support to blood-thirsty tyrants in Central America, Iran, and Israel, and whenever we oppose U.S. economic support for the white supremacist regimes in Southern Afrika, and the U.S. invasion into Grenada, we are supporting Black independent foreign policy, which is a part of our independence movement.

Whenever we truly struggle for secure communities and a better life, free from poverty, crime, cultural pollution, social degradation, hopelessness, and despair, we are really fighting for the new society. We are in truth struggling for the independence and revolutionary development of New Afrika.

All of us as a people have an obligation to support our movement and to build it. The New Afrikan Peoples Organization has a special role. Its role is to find, recruit, train and organize New Afrika's most committed sons and daughters. Its role is to encourage and assist in creating the popular organizations and institutions through which the masses will assert their awesome revolutionary force for liberation and development.

It is also the mission of the New Afrikan Peoples Organization to unite all progressive New Afrikan Organizations and individuals. Our mission is to make the New Afrikan Peoples Organization an important force in launching the mass freedom movement of an organized New Afrikan population.

This mission is vital to ourselves and the world. We are confident that TOGETHER, WE AS A PEOPLE WILL FULFILL IT. ▲



## The Lion and the Mouse

In the heat of the day a Lion lay asleep at the edge of a wood. He lay so still that a Mouse ran right across his nose without knowing it was a nose, and a Lion's at that.

Bang! The Lion clapped his paw to his face and felt something caught. It was furry. Lazily he opened his eyes. He lifted up one side of his huge paw just a little bit to see what was under it and was amused to find a Mouse.

"Spare me, Great King!" he heard the little creature squeak in its tiny voice. "I didn't mean to do it! Let me go, and someday I will repay you."

"That's very funny," said the Lion, and he laughed. "How can a little thing like you help me, the great King of Beasts?"

"I don't know," the Mouse replied, "but a little creature *can* sometimes help a big one."

"Well, you have made me laugh," the Lion said, "which is something I seldom do. And anyway, you would hardly make half a mouthful. So——" He raised his paw and let the Mouse go.

A few days later the Lion was caught in a hunter's net. The woods rang with his angry roaring and the little Mouse heard him.

"That is my kind Lion!" she cried. "He is in trouble!" As fast as she could, she ran toward the spot from which the roaring came, and there he was. The Lion was thrashing around so in the net that the Mouse didn't dare to come near for fear of being crushed.

"O King, be patient!" she cried. "I will gnaw through the ropes and set you free."

So the Lion lay still while the Mouse worked away with her sharp teeth. And in a short time he was able to creep out of the net.

"You see? I told you I would repay you," the Mouse said happily. "A little creature sometimes really can help a big one."

And the Lion had to admit it was true.

*Little friends may prove to be great friends.*

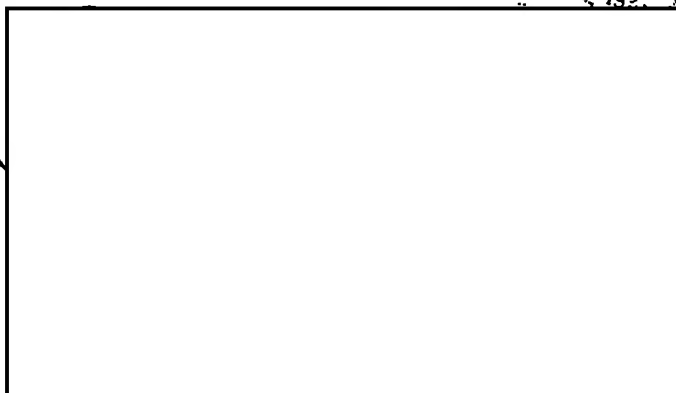
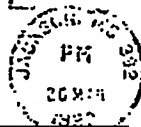
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New Afrikan People's Organization  
P.O. Box 31762  
Jackson, Mississippi 39286



# New Afrikan People's Organization

P.O. Box 31762  
Jackson, Mississippi 39286  
601-957-7436

National Chairperson  
CHOKWE LUMUMBA

March 23, 1990

National Secretary  
SAFIYA OMARI



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Peace and Power Brother:

I hope this letter finds you well.

Thanks for your letter of March 13, 1990.

We should not follow those who operate as leaders of the USA. They are our enemies. White South Afrikans refuse democracy because they, like Americans, wish to maintain white supremacy. Moreover, they will eventually come up with an imperialist (phony) democracy like America, as they realize that as long as they control the economy, Black votes mean little.

You are right to want equality for all. The problem is that unless We have a strong free New Afrikan nation, We cannot do much to ensure equality for anyone. Not even ourselves.

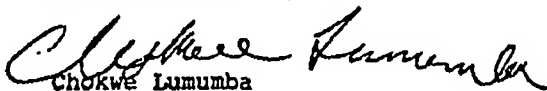
We now are leading people the right way. Join us in this work and leadership.

Our NAPO Code of Conduct was voted on and approved by our membership. I am not in the position to comment on contact with



In June there will be a Reparations Conference in Washington, D.C. Write NCOBRA, P. O. Box 62622, Washington, D. C. 20029-2622 for more details.

Free the Land!

  
Chokwe Lumumba

ORGANIZE THE PEOPLE

FREE THE LAND!

**NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION OFFICIAL DOCUMENT #11****CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS  
OF THE NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLES ORGANIZATION****PREAMBLE**

Dedicated to the legacy of the struggle for self-determination passed on to us from our freedom-fighting ancestors, and committed to the struggle to liberate the New Afrikan Nation in America for ourselves, our children, and in the interest of Afrikans and other freedom seeking peoples throughout the world, We, as patriotic New Afrikan men, women and children, and as founders of the New Afrikan Peoples Organization, hereby adopt this Constitution and these By-Laws as the guiding principles and political structure of the New Afrikan Peoples Organization, founded on May 19 and 20, 1984, in Los Angeles, New York and Detroit.

**ARTICLE I - NAME**

The name of the Organization shall be the New Afrikan People's Organization.

**ARTICLE II - IDEOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES****SECTION I - IDEOLOGY**

The ideology of the Organization shall be revolutionary New Afrikan Nationalism.

**SECTION II - OBJECTIVES**

Consistent with its ideology, the Organization shall have the following objectives:

1. The Organization is nationalist. Its primary objective is to win the independence of the Republic of New Afrika from the United States of America. The Organization recognizes the states of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina as

the National Territory of the Republic of New Afrika and seeks the total liberation of this land from the American State and federal governments.

2. The Organization is Pan Afrikanist. It will contribute to the total liberation and unification of all Afrikan nations on the Afrikan continent and around the world. The Organization supports the formation of a pro-socialist Pan Afrikan Federation and/or a United States of Afrika, including Afrikan nations on the Afrikan continent and around the world.

3. As a pro-socialist formation, the Organization seeks to establish the Republic of New Afrika as an independent socialist republic. The Organization supports the creation of a new Afrikan socialist economy. In such an economy, the people will own the major means of production and distribution of economic goods and services. The New Afrikan socialist society shall establish humane political, economic and social relationships between all members of society. Each shall contribute according to their abilities and receive according to their needs.

4. The Organization is anti-imperialist, and supports the struggle to destroy imperialism wherever it exists. It will struggle in solidarity with colonized nations around the world against the imperialists. The Organization recognizes the United States of America to be an Empire governed by a white imperialist state, called the United States Government. The New Afrikan nation, the American Indian Nations, the Puerto Rican nation, Upper Mexico and other colonies are illegally held under the jurisdiction

of the American State, and the land of these nations is held as part of the Empire. The destruction of the American Empire in North America is imperative to the total liberation of the New Afrikan Nation and the world. The Organization is committed to the destruction of the American Empire by liberation of the colonies within it.

5. As an internationalist formation, the Organization is committed to struggle in solidarity with all oppressed peoples throughout the world against their oppressors. The Organization recognizes that the liberation of New Afrika, the liberation and unification of all Afrikan nations, and the establishment of a socialist Afrikan economy in New Afrika are concrete contributions to the liberation of the masses of the world. The Organization realizes that the liberation of all colonized and oppressed nations is the most concrete expression of revolutionary internationalism in our time.

6. The Organization is revolutionary. It is designed to create, organize and mobilize a well-armed mass movement, which is designed to achieve New Afrikan freedom and independence through a people's war. The Organization believes that the history, present constitution, and future designs of the United States of America and its imperialist allies dictate the need for popularly supported revolutionary action to win the freedom and independence of New Afrikans and all other Afrikans and oppressed people throughout the world.

7. The organization is committed to struggle for full participation of New Afrikan women in the Organization, the liberation movement and the nation. The Organization is committed to eradicating sexist ideas and practices, as they have stunted the development of the movement and the progress of the revolution.

#### ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Organization shall be open to all New Afrikans who meet the criteria for membership as established by the Central Committee of the Organization. The National Convention or the Central Committee may also provide for the admission of Afrikans in other parts of the world into the Organization. The National Convention and the Central Committee shall have the power to suspend or expel members of the Organization. The Leadership of local chapters shall have the power to suspend members of that Chapter, subject to the review of the Central Committee. Every suspension by local Chapter leadership shall be reported to the Chairperson or the National Secretary of the Organization within seven days of that suspension. The Central Committee shall review each suspension within six months of the request for review.

#### ARTICLE IV - NATIONAL CONVENTION

The National Convention of the Organization shall be held at least once every three years. Each Organization Cadre member shall be entitled to vote and participate in discussions at the National Convention.



The National Convention shall establish basic Organizational policy and direction. The Central Committee shall be bound by all National Convention decisions and shall ensure that all such decisions are properly carried out.

The National Convention shall elect the members of the Central Committee to serve for a period of three years.

The National Convention shall also elect a member of the organization to serve as Chairperson of the National Convention. The Chairperson of the National Convention shall serve for three (3) years. The Chairperson of the National Convention shall preside over the Convention, convene Convention sessions and insure that Convention records are properly maintained.

#### ARTICLE V - CENTRAL COMMITTEE

##### SECTION I - POWERS

The Organization shall have a Central Committee. The Central Committee shall be the governing body of the Organization when the National Convention is not in session.

##### SECTION II - COMPOSITION AND ELECTION

The Central Committee shall consist of as many members as the National Convention shall decide. The determination of the number of persons on the Central Committee and the election of persons to the Central Committee shall be decided by the members of the Organization in a closed session at the National Convention.

##### SECTION III - OFFICERS

1. The Central Committee shall elect its officers, except as provided in Amendment 4 to this Constitution. The Central Committee shall have a Chairperson, a National Secretary and any other officers that the National Convention or the Central Committee shall provide.

2. The Chairperson of the Central Committee shall convene and preside over Central Committee meetings, shall attend to Organizational contacts and relations with other Organizations and formations, shall serve as a spokesperson for the Organization, shall ensure that the Organization's programs are properly coordinated, shall ensure that Central Committee decisions are carried out, and shall perform any other tasks the Central Committee shall prescribe.

3. The National Secretary shall ensure that communications between the Central Committee and Organization Chapters and members are properly conducted and maintained, shall maintain Organization records and minutes, shall conduct official correspondence with formations and individuals who do not belong to the Organization on behalf of the Organization, shall help to ensure that Central Committee decisions are carried out, and shall perform any other tasks that Central Committee shall prescribe.

#### SECTION IV - TERMS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The first Central Committee of the Organization shall be elected by the Organization's membership at the Organization's

first National Organizing Conference in June of 1985. All subsequent elections of Central Committee members shall occur at the Organization's National Convention.

#### SECTION V - CONFIDENTIALITY ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Central Committee shall be confidential, and shall be known only to the membership of the Organization -- except that the identity of the Chairperson and the National Secretary shall be made public.

#### SECTION VI - QUALIFICATIONS FOR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

All members of the Central Committee must be members of the Organization, and must have served for five years or more in the New Afrikan Independence struggle.

### ARTICLE VI - NATIONAL COUNCIL

#### SECTION I - COMPOSITION

The Organization shall have a National Council. All the members of the Central Committee and each National Officer of the Organization shall be members of the National Council.

#### SECTION II - FUNCTION AND OPERATION

The National Council shall be utilized by the Central Committee to discuss, evaluate and coordinate the work of the Organization. The Council shall convene and shall operate as provided by the Central Committee.

#### SECTION III - NATIONAL OFFICERS

National Officers, other than the Central Committee members, may be elected by the National Convention or the Central Committee.

Each National Officer shall direct any area of work which the National Convention or the Central Committee shall assign to him or her. Each National Officer shall be a member of the National Council.

#### SECTION IV - QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP ON THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

All members of the National Council shall be members of the Organization and shall have served in the New Afrikan Independence struggle for at least three years.

### ARTICLE VII - LOCAL CHAPTERS

#### SECTION I - ESTABLISHMENT OF CHAPTERS

The Central Committee or the National Convention may establish local chapters of the Organization in any New Afrikan population district in the American Empire (the United States of America). The National Convention or the Central Committee may also establish chapters in Afrikan population districts in other parts of the world.

#### SECTION II - FOUNDING CHAPTERS

The founding chapters of the Organization are the New York City Chapter, the Los Angeles Chapter and the Detroit, Michigan Chapter.

#### SECTION III - NEW CHAPTERS

Each new chapter of the Organization must have at least five members.

SECTION IV - WORK REQUIREMENTS

All chapters of the Organization must carry out the work projects assigned to these chapters by the Central Committee or the National Convention. Members of the Organization shall complete the study, work and physical training requirements.

SECTION V - CHAPTER LEADERSHIP

In order to occupy a leadership position in a local chapter, a person must be a member of the Organization and must have at least one year's experience in the New Afrikan Independence Movement.

ARTICLE VIII - RATIFICATION  
AND AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION AND BY LAWS

SECTION I - RATIFICATION

Ratification of the Constitution and By Laws of this Organization will occur in June of 1985 by a simple majority vote for ratification by the members of the Organization present at the first National Organizing Convention in Los Angeles, California.

SECTION II - AMENDMENTS

The Amendment or alteration of this Constitution or By Laws will require a simple majority vote of those Organization members present in a National Convention, or voting by written proxy. All proposed Amendments must be circulated to the last known address of all members at least three months prior to a vote on the proposed Amendment. Notice of the time and place of the vote on

the Amendment must also be circulated to all members at least three months prior to the vote.

AMENDMENTS (RATIFIED DECEMBER 18, 1988)

AMENDMENT #1 - CENTRAL COMMITTEE TERMS

The National Central Committee shall have staggered six (6) year terms for the National Central Committee membership effective in 1991.

AMENDMENT #2 - CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

The National Central Committee shall contain a minimum of one representative from each of the regions represented at the National Convention, if cadre qualified for membership for the National Central Committee are located in the region.

AMENDMENT #3 - ABSENTEE VOTING IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS

The following criteria shall be considered legitimate reasons for absentee voting for National elections:

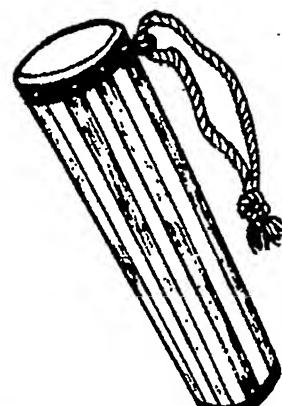
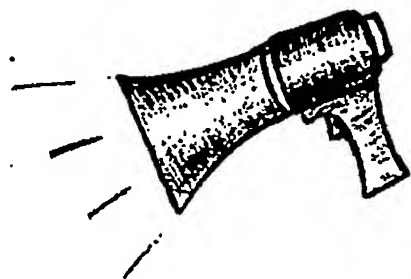
- (1) personal crisis or emergency;
- (2) organizational responsibilities;
- (3) health.

Cadre members in "good standing", who cannot attend the National Convention and fall under the above-mentioned criteria should submit a request to the Convention Chairperson for approval of absentee voting. If the request is denied, the decision of the National Convention Chairperson can be appealed to the National Convention for reconsideration.

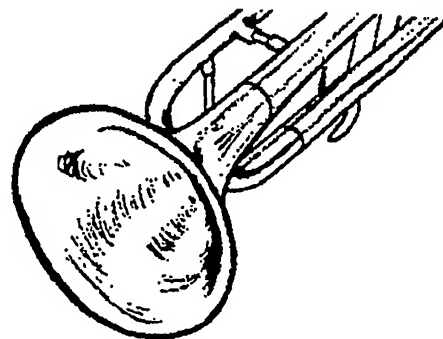
AMENDMENT #4 - ELECTION OF  
NATIONAL CHAIRPERSON AND NATIONAL SECRETARY

The National Chairperson and National Secretary of the Organization shall be also National Chairperson and National Secretary of the Central Committee. Both of these officers will be elected directly by the National Convention.

# FREEDOM SOUNDS MEDIA ASSOCIATION



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**INTRODUCING  
THE REVOLUTIONARY MESSAGES  
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MEDIA ASSOCIATION!**

**SPEECHES BY**

**MALCOLM X  
CHAIRMAN CHOKWE LUMUMBA  
MINISTER LOUIS FARRAKHAN  
REV. BEN CHAVIS  
REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA PRESIDENT IMARI OBADELE, Ph.D.  
FORMER RNA PRESIDENT DARA ABUBAKARI  
BROTHER AKINYELE UMOJA, NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLES ORGANIZATION  
SISTER FULANI SUNNI ALI  
JAMIL AL AMIN, (H. RAP BROWN)**

**AND OTHERS**

**PLUS  
THE MUSICAL CREATIONS OF MASTER RAPPER KING C -  
"KING OF THE KINGS"**



**Chokwe Lumumba and Minister Louis Farrakhan  
join hands at Unity and Self-Determination Rally**



Speeches by NAPO Chairman  
Chokwe Lumumba

#201

HISTORY IS A WEAPON . . . . . \$5

Black History month presentation made by Chairman of the New Afrikan Peoples Organization in February of 1989 at the University of Minnesota. It covers the history of Black freedom struggle in America, and the present day continuation of this struggle.

#202

REPARATIONS AND SELF-DETERMINATION . . . . . \$5

Lumumba in a February 1989 address to students and faculty at Paterson College in New Jersey, articulates the historic and contemporary reasons for today's New Afrikan (Black) Reparations demand. He also discusses the importance of self-determination to the reparations issue.

#203

MESSAGE FROM THE NEW AFRIKAN (BLACK) PEOPLE WHO REALLY WANT TO BE FREE . . . . . \$5

Keynote speech delivered at Black Unity Dinner by Chairman Chokwe Lumumba, at Jersey City State College on May 11, 1989. Lumumba addresses the contemporary need for land, independence, and revolution and the significance of the present day youth uprisings on campuses and in the street. Lumumba also addresses the reparations issue in this speech.

#204

HISTORY AND SELF-DETERMINATION . . . . . \$5

Lumumba addresses the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee and numerous other white Anti-Imperialist on the History of White Supremacist violence and terror, and the need for New Afrikan Self-determination (February 17, 1989 - Chicago). Also featured on this tape are excerpts of a speech by MALCOLM X to the people of Harlem.

#205

**THE CONSPIRACY TO JAIL GERONIMO PRATT AND THE CRIMINALIZATION OF NEW AFRIKAN MANHOOD . . . . . \$5**

In a speech delivered to a crowd at the Center for Black Survival in Los Angeles Chairman Lumumba charges the United States with conspiring to destroy not only New Afrikan (Black) Revolutionary Leadership, but New Afrikan Manhood, New Afrikan self-esteem, and New Afrikans as a people.

#206

**RACISM ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES - THE AMERICAN WAY . . . . . \$5**

On February 15, 1989, at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, Lumumba addresses the issues of recent acts of racism on campus and the legacy of U. S. A. white supremacy. Lumumba also discusses the economic crises for U. S. capitalism, and its impact on college campuses.

#207

**HISTORY'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE FUTURE . . . . . \$5**

On February 20, 1989 Chairman Lumumba discusses the history of Afrikan People in America and the significance of that history to the present and future. This speech was delivered at California State University at Northridge. Lumumba in this speech gives a shocking account of 100 years of racist lynchings of New Afrikans (Blacks) in America, and explains how a movement for liberation is growing, which will forever put an end to this type of history.

#208

**GENOCIDE OR SELF-DETERMINATION . . . . . \$5**

Before a full house in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on February 14, 1989, Chairman Lumumba cites evidence of U. S. A. genocide against New Afrikans yesterday and today, and outlines a strategy for self-determination necessary to avoid the "extermination" of New Afrikans tomorrow.

#209

**THE NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLES ORGANIZATION . . . . . \$5**

In Greenville, South Carolina, Chairman Lumumba details the history and purpose of NAPO, and delivers a message to the grass roots in Atlanta.

#210

REPARATIONS AND REVOLUTION . . . . . \$5

Chairman Lumumba presents the revolutionary potential of the Reparations demand.

#211

THE PONTIAC CASE . . . . . \$5

Chairman Lumumba discusses case of 16 Black men in Chicago capital murder trial.

#212

BRINKS CASE . . . . . \$5

Speech on Brinks case in New York by Chairman Chokwe Lumumba.

OTHER AVAILABLE SPEECHES AND LECTURES

#301

WAR IN AMERICA . . . . . \$5

Three rousing speeches on the Brinks Case and the Black Liberation Army by Chokwe Lumumba, Sister Fulani Sunni Ali, a former Brinks Defendant, and Minister Louis Farrakhan, delivered to an overflow crowd at Friendship Baptist Church in Brooklyn, New York on November 27, 1981.



Fulani Sunni Ali

#302

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRITUALISM

(a)

Tape #1 . . . . . \$5

A collection of soulful stirring Black Nation revival speeches on spiritualism and revolution by Akinyele Umoja of the New Afrikan Peoples Organization (Atlanta, March 1985); Chokwe Lumumba (Atlanta, March 1985); and Jamil Al Amin (H. Rap Brown, Detroit, Michigan, March 1983).

(b)



Akinyele Umoja



**Reverend Ben Chavis**

**Tape #2 . . . . . \$5**

A call for spiritual and political unity and moral strength by ministers of different faiths and religious persuasions. Rev. Ben Chavis, Commission for Racial Justice; Brother Michael Simanga, Atlanta grass roots preacher; Rev. Frank Reid, III, A.M.E. Church; Rev. Charles Coen, Cairo United Front; and Iman Jamil Al Amin (s/n H. Rap Brown). Each of these presentations were delivered in March of 1983 at the Black Nation Day Spiritual Rally in Detroit, except for Simanga's presentation which were delivered at the Black Nation Day Activities in March of 1985 in Atlanta, GA.

**#303**

**REVIVAL OF THE BLACK NATION**

(a)

**Tape #1 . . . . . \$5**

Chairman Chokwe Lumumba, and excerpts of speeches by Minister Louis Farrakhan, and former Republic of New Afrika President, Dara Abubakari at Black Nation Day Celebration in Detroit, March 25, 27, 1983.

(b)

**Tape #2 . . . . . \$5**

Speeches by Rev. Ben Chavis and President Dara Abubakari at Black Nation Day Rally March 27, 1983.

**#304**

**REPARATIONS TOWN MEETING**

(a)

**Tape #1 . . . . . \$5**

Presentations and discussions on Reparations by Vince Goodwin of the National Coalition of Blacks for Reparations, Chokwe Lumumba, and Brother Ajamu of the Afrikan National Reparations Organization (D. C., April 1989).

(b)

**Tape #2 . . . . . \$5**

Presentations and discussions on reparations by State Senator Bill Owens of Boston, Massachusetts, Adjoa Aiyetoro of the National Conference of Black Lawyers and President Imari Obadele, I of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika.

**#305 (a) and (b)****MALCOLM X THE MAN AND HIS IDEAS . . . . . \$10**

Akinyele Umoja of the New Afrikan Peoples Organization, Charles Tisdale, of the Jackson Advocate, Charles X of the Nation of Islam and others speak on Malcolm X and his legacy at May 19, 1989, Malcolm X birthday forum in Jackson, Mississippi.

**#306****AZANIAN LIBERATION (SOUTH AFRIKA) . . . . . \$5**

A collection of presentations on the struggle for land in Southern Afrika. Speakers include Chokwe Lumumba, representatives of the Nation of Islam, the All Afrikan Peoples Revolutionary Party, the Pan Afrikan Student Network, and others on February 28, 1989 in Tougaloo, Mississippi.

**#307****THE BOMBING - LIBYA . . . . . \$5**

Chairman Chokwe Lumumba, Akbar Muhammad, the International representative of the Nation of Islam, President Imari Obadele of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika, and Zaki Baruti, Governor-General Universal Afrikan-American People's Organization discuss the bombing of Libya by the United States and its implications for Afrikans in America.

**#308****OBADELE RETURNS TO JACKSON . . . . . \$10**

Chairman Chokwe Lumumba, Dr. Imari Obadele, President of RNA and Minister Charles Quinn of the Nation of Islam discuss the 1971, August 18, attack on the RNA-11 in Jackson, MS, and the return of Obadele, one of the RNA-11, to Jackson.

#316  
NON-COLLABORATION . . . . . \$5

Interviews and statement by Watani Tyehimba Grand Jury Resistor,  
and Director of the New AFrikan Security Union.

#317  
HISTORY OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT - RNA . . . . . \$5

Lecture by Chokwe Lumumba.

#### RAP MUSIC

#401  
KING OF KINGS . . . . . \$7

Nine (9) masterful, educational and entertaining raps by King C.

\$402  
PAY BACK! . . . . . \$7

King C raps on reparations and other topics in fifty minute mix of  
Raps and Instrumentals.

#### KWAME KENYATTA SPEAKS

#501  
BURNING FIRE . . . . . \$5

Poetry by Kwame Kenyatta of the New Afrikan Peoples Organization.  
Kenyatta's well-placed words and fire skillfully uses the culture  
as a sword against oppression, and as a match to spark the revolu-  
tionary wrath of Afrikans in America.

#502  
LOOKING BACK . . . STEPPING FORWARD . . . . . \$5

Kenyatta Speaks to the youth and others on the problem facing  
Afrikans in America today, and the means of resolving these  
problems. Kenyatta speaks to the need for identity as a  
prerequisite for problem resolution.



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PRESENTS ON AUDIO TAPES  
THE CREATIVE MASTERFUL SOUNDS  
OF

KING C

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"Madness"  
"The Eye is Quicker Than The Man"  
"Let The Story Be Told"  
"Peep The Card"  
"Bury The Man"  
"To the Rappers"

Also by King C

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*The Rap Song with the very  
strong reparations demand. Also  
includes 10 additional Rap Songs  
and instrumentals.*



King C

VIDEO TAPES

THE NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLES ORGANIZATION AND THE LEGACY OF MALCOLM,  
Speech by Chairman Chokwe Lumumba in Los Angeles . . . . . \$25

BLACK HISTORY told in poetry, photography and art. Produced  
by the New Afrikan Peoples Organization . . . . . \$25

GERONIMO PRATT . . . . . \$25

27-minute tape which highlights struggle of famed New Afrikan  
freedom fighter and POW Geronimo Pratt.

UNITY AND SELF-DETERMINATION . . . . . \$50

Exciting 4-hour color video coverage of outstanding rally held by  
NAPO in Detroit on August 19, 1989. Speaking are Chokwe Lumumba,  
Minister Louis Farrakhan, Detroitier Edward Vaughan, King C, Senator  
Bill Owens, and NAPO's Kwame Kenyatta, Malaika Kenyatta and Ahmed  
Obafemi.

Freedom sounds is currently in the process of editing and  
producing numerous other video presentations. These will be  
published when they are completed.

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Jackson, MS 39286

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handling for video tapes.

independence... and demands the cessation of all repressive measures against Puerto Rican independence activities of the federal Grand Jury..."

## Open Letter to Judge Charles Sifton

We, the undersigned, express our outrage at the U.S. government's use of grand juries as a legal mechanism for political internment. There are 9 people—Puerto Rican, Mexican, and North American—who are facing imprisonment for refusing to testify before a grand jury in Brooklyn, New York, investigating the Puerto Rican Independence Movement. They are under attack because, in their respective communities, they have supported the development of the full breadth of the struggle for Puerto Rican independence—mass struggle against the military, mobilization against the U.S.'s 2020 Plan, development of an armed clandestine movement, broad struggle against repression.

■ In June 1983, Julio Rosado, Andres Rosado, Steven Guerra, Ricardo Romero, and Maria Cueto, members and supporters of the Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional/Puertorriqueño and the Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional/Mexicano, were sentenced to 3 years imprisonment for criminal contempt of the grand jury.

■ In October 1983, Carlos Noya Muratti of the Liga Socialista Puertorriqueña and its representative to the Comité Unitario Contra la Represión (CUCRE), and Federico Cintron Fiallo, CUCRE spokesperson, were convicted of criminal contempt of the grand jury. They will be sentenced in February.

■ On January 9, 1984, Shelley Miller of the New Movement in Solidarity with Puerto Rican Independence and Socialism, and Silvia Baraldini of May 19th Communist Organization, both North American anti-imperialists, will go on trial for criminal

contempt for refusing to inform to the grand jury about their work in building solidarity with Puerto Rican independence. This is the first time since the 1950's that members of the nation that colonizes Puerto Rico face long jail terms for struggling for Puerto Rico's right to self-determination.

Puerto Rico, a direct U.S. colony, recognized as such by the United Nations Decolonization Committee, is crucial as a base of operations for the U.S. war mobilization in Central America. We recognize that the current escalation against the independence movement is part of a larger maneuver to tighten U.S. control of the island and eliminate any challenges to that control.

We support the Puerto Rican Independence Movement in its fight against colonialism and repression, and we support the North Americans who are under attack because they are committed to building a movement to resist the U.S. war machine and in support of the Puerto Rican people's right to self-determination.

In the 1950's the U.S. used contempt charges to scare and intimidate an entire movement. Then, like now, these charges were used against people guilty of no crime whatsoever. We will not be intimidated. We stand behind the members and supporters of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement who have resisted the grand jury by taking the principled stand of non-collaboration.

### "GRAND JURY PROJECT"

TI-Grass Movement  
 UNIG (Brooklyn Anti-Nuclear Group)  
 Berkeley Women's Health Collective  
 Center for Black Survival—LA  
 Chip Berlet, attorney  
 Daniel Barrigan  
 Big Mama Rag, feminist newspaper  
 Paul Cigman, Chicago Comm. on the Bill of Rights  
 Karl Esslinger, War Resisters League  
 Robert Bloom, attorney  
 Bound Together Books, San Fran.  
 Robert Boyle, attorney  
 Marge Buckley, attorney  
 Alysha Buckner, grand jury resister  
 Chris He Car Tate, by Lewis Pitts, staff attorney and grand member  
 Cleveland Central America Solidarity Comm.  
 Clifford Glover Brigade  
 Comm. in Solidarity with the  
 Palestinian People  
 Barbara Guadalupe, Intercommunity Center for Justice and Peace  
 \*Organization for identification only

Free Venetia Cookbook  
 Freedom Riding  
 Ray & Leblanc Activists—Pinner  
 Vally, Mass.  
 Grand Jury Project—  
 Santa Cruz/Salvador community newspaper  
 The Guardian  
 International News and Information Bureau  
 Joan Hardisty  
 H-Block/Armagh Comm.—San Fran.  
 Ruth Hubbard  
 International Workers Party—NY  
 Iranian Student Assn. Throughout the U.S. (Supporters of Iranian People's Fedayee Guerrillas)—NY/NJ  
 Shoshana J. Jager, grand jury resister  
 Jewish Women for a Secular Middle East  
 John Brown Anti-Klan Comm.—Oak  
 Arthur Klay, Prof. of Law, Rutgers Univ. Law School  
 William Kunsler, attorney  
 La Oza Law Students Assn., LA  
 League for Revolutionary Workers

LEMPA (Lower East Side Mobilization for Peace Action), NY  
 Corridol Le Souer, novelist  
 Chokwe Lumumba, attorney  
 Larry Mack, grand jury resister  
 Madame Blah Graphics Collective  
 May 15th Communist Organization  
 Mobilization Comm. Against Police Brutality—NY  
 Modern Times Book Store—San Fran.  
 Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional/Puertorriqueño  
 Natl. Comm. to Defend New African Prisoners of War  
 Natl. Comm. to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War  
 National Lawyers Guild—Oak office  
 Natl. Lawyers Guild—San Fran.  
 Natl. Lawyers Guild—L.A.  
 New York CIGUS  
 Nicaragua Support Project—NY  
 Northampton Comm. on Central America—Mass.  
 Cortell O'Brien, Prof. of Politics, NY Univ.  
 Overthrow newspaper

Ernest Parker, Ecumenical Center/ Union Theological Seminary  
 Peace and Freedom Party—LA County Central Comm.  
 Peace and Freedom Party—Santa Monica-Venice Chap.  
 Puerto Rico Organizing Committee  
 Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika  
 Puerto Rican Cultural Center, Chicago, IL  
 Puerto Rico Solidarity Committee  
 Rockstone Law Office—NY  
 Solidarity Task Force  
 Revolution in Africa Action Comm.  
 Dick Riley, "The Human Rights Campaign"  
 Eric Rossignol, grand jury resister  
 San Francisco Prisoners' Union  
 Terry Schiller  
 Union Ensemble  
 Don Corrao Mattel, Prof. of Puerto Rican Studies, Soc. of Manhattan Comm.  
 Chicago  
 Martin Schell

Reformer Truth Organization  
 Solidarity Comm. with the People of Turkey  
 Solidarity Publications  
 Ben Stern, p.c.t., Northeastern Illinois Univ.  
 Students Against Militarism, Columbia Univ.  
 Bilal Sunni-Vill, revolutionary artist  
 Eyalim Sunn-Ali, grand jury resister  
 Sunrise Collective—NY  
 Union of Concerned Students, NY  
 Vermont  
 Marilyn Walker, attorney  
 John Weber, journalist, Chicago  
 Doran Weinberg, attorney  
 Leonard Weinglass, attorney  
 David Williams, Palestine Human Rights Campaign  
 Al Wilner, Prof. Cal. State Univ., Long Beach  
 Women Against Imperialism  
 Women's Committee on Central America  
 Youth International Party

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

NEW MOVEMENT IN SOLIDARITY WITH PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM

New York: PO Box 2512, Cadman Plaza, Brooklyn, NY 11202  
 (212) 473-3733 (service)  
 Chicago: PO Box 256, 2530 N. Lincoln, Chicago, IL 60614  
 (312) 273-6336 (days)  
 San Francisco: 3543 19th St., #7, San Fran., CA 94110  
 (415) 524-3055 (days)  
 Los Angeles: PO Box 60825, Los Angeles, CA 90060  
 (213) 456-7126

Free Puerto Rico!

DATE 7/19/89 BY [redacted]

JANUARY 11, 1984—GSA JAN 26  
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# Grand Jurors Must Be Released!

August 25, 1983: The United Nations Decolonization Committee "... reaffirms the right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence... and demands the cessation of all repressive measures against Puerto Rican independence... including the intimidatory activities of the federal Grand Jury..."

## Open Letter to Judge Charles Sifton

We, the undersigned, express our outrage at the U.S. government's use of grand juries as a legal mechanism for political internment. There are 9 people—Puerto Rican, Mexican, and North American—who are facing imprisonment for refusing to testify before a grand jury in Brooklyn, New York, investigating the Puerto Rican Independence Movement. They are under attack because, in their respective communities, they have supported the development of the full breadth of the struggle for Puerto Rican independence—mass struggle against the military, mobilization against the U.S.'s 2020 Plan, development of an armed clandestine movement, broad struggle against repression.

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We support the Puerto Rican Independence Movement in its fight against colonialism and repression, and we support the North Americans who are under attack because they are committed to building a movement to resist the U.S. war machine and in support of the Puerto Rican people's right to self-determination.

In the 1950's the U.S. used contempt charges to scare and intimidate an entire movement. Then, like now, these charges were used against people guilty of no crime whatsoever. We will not be intimidated. We stand behind the members and supporters of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement who have resisted the grand jury by taking the principled stand of non-collaboration.

## "GRAND JURY PROJECT"

TL-Grass (Albino)  
TL-Grass (Albino) (Anti-Nuclear Group)  
Shelley Miller's Revolutionary Collective  
Center for Black Survival—LA  
Ship Darter attorney  
Robert Carrigan  
Vigilante Reg. (anarchist newspaper)  
Paul Cigman, Chicago Center on the Left  
of Rights  
Karl Bissinger, War Resisters League  
Robert Elson, attorney  
Bored Together Circle, San Fran

Free Venice Committee  
Freedom Rising  
Ray & Leisha Radicals—Pittsburgh  
Valley Mass  
Grand Jury Project  
New York City (May 19th Communist Organization)  
The Corporation  
National Union and Information  
Bureau  
Joan Hardisty  
MS/Black/Armed/Comm—San Fran  
F. J. Hulsberg

LEMPA (Lower East Side Mobilization for  
Peace Action), NY  
Caridad La Serna, novelist  
Guillermo Lumumba, attorney  
Larry Mack, grand jury resister  
Madame Blah Revolution Collective  
May 19th Communist Organization  
Mobilization Comm. Against Police  
Brutality—NY  
Modern Times Book Store—San Fran  
Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional/  
Puertorriqueno

Orlando Parker, Ecumenical Center/ Union  
Theological Seminary  
Roses and Freedom Party—LA County  
Central Comm.  
Roses and Freedom Party—Santa  
Clarita-Venice Chap.  
Fights Fire Organizing Committee  
Provisional Government of the  
Republic of New Afrika  
Puerto Rican Cultural Center, Chicago  
IL  
Puerto Rican Collective Committee

Revolutionary Trade Organization  
Solidarity Comm. with the People  
of Turkey  
Solidarity Publications  
Ron Starn, of Northwestern Illinois  
Chap.  
Revolutionary Trade Organization  
Solidarity Comm.  
Solidarity Comm. with the People  
of Turkey  
Solidarity Publications  
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Revolutionary Trade Organization  
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of Turkey  
Solidarity Publications  
Ron Starn, of Northwestern Illinois  
Chap.

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
CONTACT:

NEW MOVEMENT IN  
SOLIDARITY WITH PUERTO  
RICAN INDEPENDENCE AND  
SOCIALISM

New York: PO Box 2512, Cadman Plaza  
Brooklyn, NY 11222  
(212) 473-3153 (cable)

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10-1/84

Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigation - New York Field Office  
201 East 69th Street  
New York, New York 10021

**TO THE FOI OFFICER:**

I wish to obtain a copy of all documents retrievable in a search for files listed under my name. Please advise me if my name is contained in other "See Reference" files, as well, so that I can make a decision whether to have any such files searched.

If you determine that some portions of the requested material are exempt, I will expect, as the Act provides, that you will provide me with the remaining, non-exempt portions. I, of course, reserve the right to appeal any decision to withhold information and expect that you will list the address and office where such an appeal can be sent.

As you know, the amended FOIA permits you to reduce or waive search and/or copying fees when release of the requested information would be "in the public interest." I believe that this request plainly fits that category, and I therefore ask that you waive such fees. Since this request is made under the Privacy Act, I expect, as the Act provides, that no fees will be charged for locating requested files.

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 OCT 31 1984  
 [REDACTED]

If you have any question concerning this request, please telephone me at the above number. As provided in the Freedom of Information Act, I will expect to receive a reply within 10 working days.

Sincerely,

Signature: C Chokwe Lumumba  
PRINT YOUR FULL NAME: CHOKWE LUMUMBA  
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: 364-46-3824  
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: 8-2-47 Detroit

STATE OF Michigan )  
COUNTY OF Wayne ) SS  
On this the 2nd day of October, 1984, before me, JOANN PORTER, the undersigned Notary Public, personally appeared CHOKWE LUMUMBA  
X personally known to me  
\_\_\_\_\_ proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is  
subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that  
he, of his own free will  
executed it.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

JoAnn Porter  
NOTARY'S SIGNATURE  
JoANN PORTER  
Notary Public, Wayne County, MI  
My Commission Expires April 30, 1985



LAW OFFICES

**EDISON, DAVIS & LUMUMBA**

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

11000 WEST McNICHOLS, SUITE 122

DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48221



Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
New York Field Office  
26 Federal Plaza  
New York, New York 10278

*Legal*





FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-78)

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IMMEDIATE

DIRECTOR FBI ( )

ATTN:

DOMESTIC TERRORISM SECTION

BT

UNCLAS

REBOUND

NEW YORK, FBI IS REQUESTING EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION FOR ANTICIPATED TRAVEL OF NYO UCA TO DETROIT, MICHIGAN. NYO UCA WILL MEET WFO'S UCA. BOTH UCA'S ANTICIPATE EXISTENT MEETING WITH NAO CHAIRMAN CHOWKE LUMUMBA. THIS MEETING IS ESSENTIAL BECAUSE;

IN SEPTEMBER, 1985, CHOWKE LUMUMBA WAS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AND MET WITH WFO'S UCA. THEY DISCUSS UCA RECEIVING OF LITERATURE AND PAMPHLETS FOR UCA POSSIBLE MEMBERSHIP IN NAO. (NEW AFRIKA PEOPLE)

1 - New York  
1 - Supervisor JTF-2  
LH:rb05V4  
(2)

Approved: TS/1 Transmitted 009

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WP Initials: taf

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183G-3416 (Sub A)  
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ORGANIZATION). WFO'S UCA INFORMED LUMUMBA THAT HE WOULD BE WILLING TO RECEIVE THE PAMPHLETS, HOWEVER HE WAS PLANNING TO BE OUT OF TOWN FOR A PERIOD OF TIME DURING SEPTEMBER. UCA TOLD ~~CHOWKE~~ <sup>LUMUMBA</sup> THAT IF HE COULD NOT REACH UCA, HE COULD CONTACT NYO'S UCA. WFO'S UCA WOULD PROVIDE ~~CHOWKE~~ <sup>LUMUMBA</sup> WITH NYO'S UCA TELEPHONE NUMBER.

ON ANOTHER OCCASION<sup>s</sup> IN SEPTEMBER, 1985, LUMUMBA ARRIVED IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AND WAS MET BY WFO'S UCA. LUMUMBA SUBSEQUENTLY MET WITH NYO'S UCA. UCA'S WERE QUESTIONED BY LUMUMBA REGARDING THEIR  
UCA<sup>s</sup> STATED THAT

b7E

[REDACTED] LUMUMBA INQUIRED CONCERNING BOTH  
UCA'S BUSINESS TRAVELS AND IF IT TOOK THEM TO THE DETROIT AREA.  
LUMUMBA WAS INTERESTED WITH MEETING WITH BOTH UNDERCOVERS IN DETROIT  
DUE TO THE FACT HE WOULD BE TIED UP WITH UPCOMING TRIALS IN DETROIT  
AND HE NEEDED TO HAVE MORE DISCUSSIONS RELATED TO [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] HE ALSO WANTED TO INTRODUCE THEM TO SOME PEOPLE IN  
DETROIT.

b7E

DURING AN EARLIER MEETING IN [REDACTED] BETWEEN WFO'S UCA  
AND [REDACTED] IT WAS MENTION THAT [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

IT IS ANTICIPATED WHEN WFO'S UCA CONTACTS LUMUMBA CONCERNING  
[REDACTED]

b7E

OUTBOX HAS 1 DOCUMENT

OUTBOX.1 (#4338)

b6  
b7C  
b7E

TO: [REDACTED]

FROM: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] PRIORITY

DATE: 7 FEB 86 11:53:17 EST

CC:

TEXT: VZCZCNY0137

PP HQ WFO DE

DE NY [REDACTED]

ZNY UUUUU

R 061846Z FEB 86

FM FBI NEW YORK (183G-3416) (P) (JTF-2)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (91A-106259) PRIORITY

ATTN: SSA [REDACTED] DOMESTIC TERRORISM SECTION

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD [REDACTED] PRIORITY

ATTN: SA [REDACTED]

FBI DETROIT [REDACTED] PRIORITY

ATTN: SA [REDACTED]

BT

UNCLAS SECTION 1 OF 3

REBOUND

FOR INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND RECEIVING OFFICES, ON JANUARY  
15, 1986, A MEETING WAS HELD WITH NYO/WFO UCA'S REGARDING CAPT [REDACTED]  
MATTER.

*α α*

*J*

THE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING WAS FOR BOTH UCA'S TO DISCUSS THE

[REDACTED]

b7E

THE MEETING WAS HELD AT [REDACTED] IN  
DETROIT. THE FOLLOWING REPRESENTS A SUCCINT SUMMARY OF THAT  
MEETING:

AT APPROXIMATELY 10:40 P.M., CHOWKE LUMUMBA ENTERED THE HOTEL  
ROOM. BOTH UCA'S AND LUMUMBA EXCHANGED GREETINGS AND SHORTLY THERE  
AFTER BEGAN DISCUSSING [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THE CONVERSATION AGAIN

b7E

SHIFTED TO SPORTS WEATHER AND SMALL TALK. LUMUMBA MENTIONED TO UCA'S BISHOP DESMOND TUTU NOBEL PRIZE WINNER WAS IN DETROIT AND WOULD BE MAKING SEVERAL SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS AT DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS THROUGH OUT THE DETROIT AREA. LUMUMBA EXPRESSED DISPLEASURE WITH DETROIT'S MAYOR COLEMAN YOUNG FOR NOT EXTENDING A FORMAL INVITATION TO HIM AND HIS ORGANIZATION TO ATTEND A SPEECH BY TUTU. LUMUMBA STATED HE WAS UPSET BECAUSE HIS ORGANIZATION WAS BEHIND THE BLACK MOVEMENT AND SHOULD HAVE BEEN INVITED.

NY UCA ASKED LUMUMBA [REDACTED]

THE CONVERSATION THEN CENTERED AROUND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] LUMUMBA DISCUSSED

PAGE FIVE DE [REDACTED] UNCLAS SECTION 1 OF 3

AND HE WANTED TO ANALYZE THAT INFORMATION WHERE HE FELT THE  
GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN TRYING TO DESTROY THE BLACK MOVEMENT. IT SHOULD  
NOTED LUMUMBA WAS VERY GENERAL IN DISCUSSING HIS ORGANIZATIONAL  
NEEDS OR EXPOUNDING ON THOSE MENTIONED ABOVE.

b7E

THE DISCUSSION THEN SHIFTED TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LUMUMBA STATED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

THE CONVERSATION AGAIN SHIFTED TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LUMUMBA ADVISED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

UCA ASKED LUMUMBA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BT

#0137



OUTBOX HAS 1 DOCUMENT

b6  
b7C  
b7E

OUTBOX.1 (#4339)

TO: [REDACTED]

FROM: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] PRIORITY

DATE: 7 FEB 86 11:59:24 EST

CC:

TEXT: VZCZCNY0138

PP HQ WFO DE

DE NY [REDACTED]

ZNY UUUUU

R 061846Z FEB 86

FM FBI NEW YORK (183G-3416) (P) (JTF-2)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (91A-106259) PRIORITY

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD [REDACTED] PRIORITY

FBI DETROIT [REDACTED] PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS SECTION 2 OF 3

AN EAST COAST SWING TO MAKE SEVERAL SPEECHES TO DIFFERENT GROUPS  
WHICH HE DID NOT NAME. THE DATES ARE FEBRUARY 14-21, HE WILL BE IN  
BOSTON ON THE 14, AND IN NEW YORK CITY ON THE 15 FOR A FEW DAYS.  
DURING HIS VISIT HE WOULD BE IN A BETTER POSITION TO ANSWER  
QUESTIONS REGARDING [REDACTED] HE FURTHER

STATED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

PAGE TWO DE [REDACTED] UNCLAS SECTION 2 OF 3

WFO UCA ADDED LUMUMBA, WHILE IN NEW YORK CITY SHOULD MEET WITH  
NEW YORK UCA [REDACTED]

b7E

[REDACTED] HE ALSO SUGGESTED SHOWING LUMUMBA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LUMUMBA ADVISED UCA'S HE HAD BEEN ASKED TO MAKE A EUROPEAN TOUR  
TO GERMANY FRANCE AND EUROPE STAYING AT LEAST 2-3 WEEKS. WFO UCA  
MENTIONED TO LUMUMBA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

PAGE THREE DE [REDACTED] UNCL [REDACTED] SECTION 2 OF 3

LUMUMBA INQUIRED IF UCA WERE AWARE IF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES HAD  
SIMILIAR PROBLEMS AS COMMUNIST BLOC COUNTRIES EXPERIENCED? HE WAS  
ADVISED THEY DID NOT. HE ALSO INQUIRED IF UCAS HAD [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

LUMUMBA ASKED UCA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WFO UCA ASKED LUMUMBA IF HE HAD [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HE

AGREED TO MAKE A CALL IN THAT REGARD. LUMUMBA ALSO POINTED OUT  
THAT BLACK NATIONS DAY WOULD BE IN WASHINGTON, D.C. THE END OF  
MARCH.

LUMUMBA THEN SHIFTED THE CONVERSATION TO THE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

PAGE FIVE DE

[REDACTED]

UNCLAS SECTION 2 OF 3

[REDACTED]

b7E

[REDACTED]

LUMUMBA ADVISED UCA HE WOULD BE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LUMUMBA ALSO STATED IT IS IN FACT TRUE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LUMUMBA STATED HE FELT WITH SOME DEGREE OF CERTANITY THE FEDS BROKE INTO HIS LAW OFFICE IN DETROIT, AT LEAST ON TWO OCCASIONS. HE KNEW IT WAS THE FEDS BECAUSE HE HAD VALUABLES AND THEY WERE NOT TAKEN, A NORMAL BURGLAR WOULD HAVE TAKEN THEM.

LUMUMBA REITERATED HE WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF UCA WOULD [REDACTED]

BT

#0138

OUTBOX HAS 1 DOCUMENT

OUTBOX.1 (#4340)

TO: [REDACTED]

FROM: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] PRIORITY

DATE: 7 FEB 86 12:04:13 EST

CC:

TEXT: VZCZCNY0139

PP HQ WFO DE

DE [REDACTED]

ZNY UUUUU

R 061846Z FEB 86

FM FBI NEW YORK (183G-3416) (P) (JTF-2)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (91A-106259) PRIORITY

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD [REDACTED] PRIORITY

FBI DETROIT [REDACTED] PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS SECTION 3 OF 3

[REDACTED]

LUMUMBA WAS GIVEN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

b7E

LUMUMBA THEN BEGAN DISCUSSING TWO TRIALS ONE OF WHICH HE HAD JUST WON IN BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN. DUE IN PART TO WHAT LUMUMBA DESCRIBED AS AN INCOMPETENT ATTORNEY AND A JUDGE WHO IS NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE JUDICIAL PROCCES. THE TRIAL RELATED TO A BLACK MALE BEING TRIED FOR MURDER AND RAPE. THE OTHER TRIAL WAS AN APPEAL HE HAD TO ARGUE IN FORT WAYNE INDIANA ALSO INVOLVING A BLACK MALE BEING ACCUSED OF MURDER.

AT THE CONCLUSION LUMUMBA AND UCA'S ENGAGED IN CASUAL CONVERSATION AND LUMUMBA DEPARTED STATING HE HAD TO MAKE A STOP BEFORE RETIRING FOR THE EVENING.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE

IT SHOULD BE NOTED DURING THE COURSE OF THE MEETING WITH LUMUMBA WFO UCA FELT LUMUMBA'S DEMEANOR WAS SUSPECT AT BEST, HE KEPT



PAGE THREE DE [REDACTED] UNCL SECTION 3 OF 3

FIDIGITING ABOUT FEELING THE BED WHERE HE WAS SITTING AND LOOKING  
SUSPICIOUSLY ABOUT THE ROOM. UCA FELT THE POSSIBILITY EXISTED  
LUMUMBA MAY HAVE BEEN WEARING A BUG DETECTION DEVICE. [REDACTED]

b7E

BT

#0139

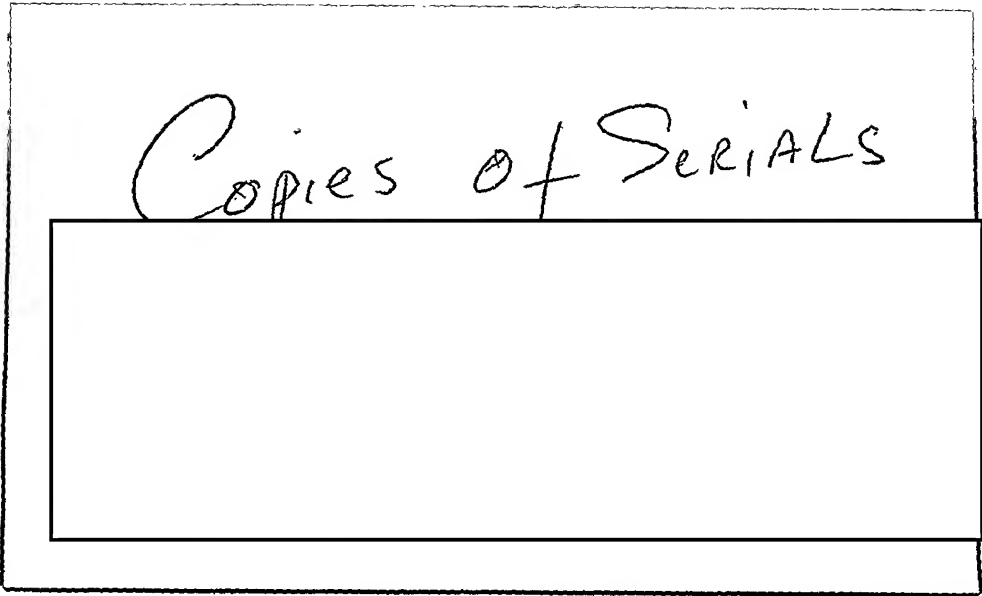
NNNN

-----END OF DOCUMENT-----

-->

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Copies of SERIALS



b6  
b7C

---

# Memorandum



To : SSA [redacted] (JTF-2)

Date 7/28/87

b6  
b7C  
b7E

From : SA [redacted]

Subject: New Afrikan Peoples Organization  
[redacted]

The below listed sub files are designated for  
this case and are assigned as follows:

MAIN  
Sub A  
Sub B

Administrative--Outgoing and Incoming Comm.  
Surveillance Log  
Photo Log

Sub AA  
Sub BB  
Sub CC  
Sub DD  
Sub EE  
Sub FF  
Sub GG

[redacted]  
Chokwe Lumumba  
[redacted]

1-Supv [redacted]  
1-Lt. [redacted]  
1-SA [redacted]  
1-Det. [redacted]  
1-SA [redacted]  
1-SC [redacted] (Rotor)

1-Subs A, B, AA, BB, CC, DD, EE, FF, GG

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED

JUL 1987

Approved  
Acting Sup.

JTF-2

7/28/87

FBI

## TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype  
☐ Facsimile  
☒ Airtel

## PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate  
☐ Priority  
☐ Routine

## CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET  
☐ SECRET  
☐ CONFIDENTIAL  
☐ UNCLAS E F T O  
☐ UNCLAS

Date 12/28/84

TO: ADIC, NEW YORK (91A-22662) (JTF-2)

FROM: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE [REDACTED]

RUNAGATE;  
 NYROB;  
 MAJOR CASE 37;  
 BR (A);  
 TFIS - MURDER;  
 RICO;  
 (OO:NY)

Enclosed for New York are the original and one copy of the following:

1. FD-302, Consensual Monitoring Log Cover Sheet (cover sheet), Consensual Monitoring Log (log), and summary insert regarding Undercover Agent's (UCA's) telephone conversation with [REDACTED]
2. FD-302, cover sheet, log, and insert regarding UCA's telephone conversation with [REDACTED]
3. FD-302, cover sheet, log, and insert regarding UCA's conversation with [REDACTED]
4. FD-302, cover sheet, log, and insert regarding UCA's conversations with [REDACTED]

2-New York (Enc. 100)  
 3-Washington Field Office

(1-  
 (1-

MCS:pag  
 (5)

Approved: [Signature]

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

Sub AA  
 Sub BB

183-22662-3

Sub B

Sub B

SEARCHED INDEXED  
 SERIALIZED FILED  
 FBI Office: 1984-431-613/6249  
 JAN 04 1985  
 FBI - NEW YORK

b6  
 b7C  
 b7E

WFO [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

- [REDACTED]
5. FD-302 regarding UCA's contact with [REDACTED]
  6. FD-302 regarding UCA's contact with [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]
  7. FD-302, cover sheet, log, and insert regarding UCA's telephone conversation with [REDACTED]
  8. FD-302, cover sheet, log, and insert regarding UCA's conversation with [REDACTED]
  9. FD-302 regarding UCA's contact with [REDACTED]
  10. FD-302, cover sheet, log, and insert regarding UCA's conversation with [REDACTED]
  11. FD-302 regarding UCA's conversation with [REDACTED]
  12. FD-302, cover sheet, log, and insert regarding UCA's conversation with [REDACTED]
  13. FD-302, cover sheet, log, and insert regarding UCA's conversation with [REDACTED]
  14. Cover sheet, log, and insert regarding UCA's contact with [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]
  15. FD-302 regarding UCA's contact with [REDACTED]

WFO [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

and [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

16. FD-302 regarding UCA's attendance  
at [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]
17. FD-302 regarding UCA's telephone  
conversation with [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]
18. FD-302, cover sheet, log, and insert  
regarding UCA's conversation with  
[REDACTED]

INBOX.6 (#3742)

TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT: 035 PRIORITY

DATE: 6 SEP 85 01:27:42 EDT

CC:

TEXT: VZCZCWF035

PP HQ DE NY

DE WF035 2490127

ZNR UUUUU

P 050127Z SEP 85FM: FBI, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (91A-106259) PRIORITY

(ATTN: SSA [REDACTED] DOMESTIC

TERRORISM SECTION

FBI, DETROIT [REDACTED]

PRIORITY

(ATTN: SA [REDACTED]

ADIC, NEW YORK (1836-3416) (JTF-2) PRIORITY

(ATTN: DET. [REDACTED]

BT

U N C L A S SECTION ONE OF THREE

RUNAGATE

REFERENCE WFO TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR, ET AL, 8/27/85,

AND BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL OF SSA [REDACTED] TO WFO SA

[REDACTED] ON 8/30/85.

ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS

183-3416-51B  
-19  
ARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
SEP 5 1985

PAGE TWO DE WF 0035 U N C L A S

REFERENCED BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL 8/30/85, ADVISED WFO  
OF TEMPORARY AUTHORIZATION TO CONTINUE CAPTIONED [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] UNDERCOVER OPERATION UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE SIX MONTH  
EXTENSION IS FORMALLY APPROVED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTI-  
GATIVE DIVISION. WFO WAS ALSO ADVISED OF AUTHORIZATION  
TO CONTINUE ELSUR MONITORING.

b7E

AS A RESULT OF A GRAND JURY SUBPOENA ISSUED IN  
THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN - SOUTHERN DIVISION,  
WFO HAS DETERMINED THAT [REDACTED]

b3  
b6  
b7C

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION

CONCERNING [REDACTED]

WILL BE SET FORTH SEPARATELY.

AS REFLECTED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE, 8/27/85,

[REDACTED] IS THE CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER PROVIDED

b6  
b7C

WFO UCA BY CHOKWE LUMUMBA. UPON INQUIRY AT THIS  
NUMBER ON 8/30/85, WFO UCA SPOKE WITH (X)NUBIA LUMUMBA(X),  
WIFE OF CHOKWE LUMUMBA. NUBIA ADVISED THAT SHE HAD BEEN



PAGE THREE DE WF 0035 U N C L A S

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR ABOUT A WEEK WITH RELATIVES AND WAS EXPECTING CHOKWE SOMETIME THIS SAME EVENING. SHE APPEARED SOMEWHAT UPSET, BECAUSE CHOKWE HAD NOT ARRIVED FOR HER BIRTHDAY ON 8/31/85. SHE ALSO COMPLAINED THAT CHOKWE HAS NOT BEEN SPENDING ENOUGH TIME WITH HER. UCA PROVIDED NUBIA WITH HIS CONTACT NUMBERS TO GIVE TO CHOKWE UPON HIS ARRIVAL.

b6  
b7C  
b7E

ON 9/1/85, AT 9:00 P.M., UCA TELEPHONED [REDACTED] IN RESPONSE TO A MESSAGE LEFT ON HIS ANSWERING MACHINE BY CHOKWE LUMUMBA. CHOKWE SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN DELAYED DUE TO A TRIAL AND SOME OTHER BUSINESS. ARRANGEMENTS WERE THEN MADE FOR WFO AND NEW YORK CITY UCA'S TO MEET WITH CHOKWE AROUND 11: A.M. ON 9/2/85, AT [REDACTED] UCA'S HOTEL ROOM NEAR NATIONAL AIRPORT, AS CHOKWE WAS SCHEDULED TO DEPART THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AREA AT 2:00 P.M.

ON 9/2/85, UCA PICKED UP CHOKWE AT [REDACTED] [REDACTED] WASHINGTON, D.C. CHOKWE WAS DRESSED IN A SUIT AND TIE AND COMMENTED THAT HIS WIFE IS A STEWARDESS FOR NORTHWEST AIRLINES. HE INDICATED

PAGE FOUR DE WF 0035 U N C L A S

THAT IN ORDER FOR HIM TO GET DISCOUNT AIRFARES HE  
IS REQUIRED BY THE AIRLINES TO DRESS THIS WAY.

WHILE DRIVING TO [REDACTED] UCA'S HOTEL ROOM  
IN [REDACTED] WFO UCA WAS ASKED BY CHOKWE  
WHEN HE LAST TALKED WITH [REDACTED] UCA REPLIED  
THAT HE HAD CALLED [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] AND HAD NOT RECEIVED ANY RETURN CALLS. CHOKWE  
REPLIED [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

[REDACTED]

UPON ARRIVAL AT [REDACTED] UCA'S HOTEL, WHILE  
WAITING IN THE LOBBY, CHOKWE ASKED UCA SEVERAL QUESTIONS  
REGARDING HOW LONG UCA HAD BEEN IN WASHINGTON, D.C. (WDC):

PAGE FIVE DE WF 0035 U N C L A S

WHERE UCA WAS ORIGINALLY FROM: WHAT TYPE OF WORK DID

DO; AND [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

[REDACTED] UCA EXPLAINED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
UCA ALSO STATED [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HE WAS ABLE TO CONVERSE WITH CHOKWE. IN

RESPONSE TO CHOKWE'S OTHER QUESTIONS, UCA RELATED THAT  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

UPON ARRIVAL AT [REDACTED] UCA'S ROOM, CHOKWE APOLOGIZED  
FOR NOT BEING ABLE TO MEET WITH THEM UNTIL MONDAY AND  
EXPLAINED HE HAD BEEN TIED UP IN A TRIAL IN MICHIGAN.

CHOKWE BEGAN THE DISCUSSION BY EXPLAINING [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BT

#0035

NNNN

INBOX.7 (#3743)

b6  
b7C  
b7E

TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT: 036 PRIORITY

DATE: 6 SEP 85 01:32:59 EDT

CC:

TEXT: VZCZCWF036

PP HQ DE NY

DE WF036 2490132

ZNR UUUUU

P 050132Z SEP 85FM: FBI, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (91A-106259) PRIORITY

(ATTN: SSA [REDACTED] DOMESTIC

TERRORISM SECTION)

FBI, DETROIT [REDACTED] PRIORITY

(ATTN: SA [REDACTED]

ADIC, NEW YORK (1836-3416) (JTF-2) PRIORITY

(ATTN: DET. [REDACTED]

BT

U N C L A S SECTION TWO OF THREE

RUNAGATE

[REDACTED]

INBOX.8 (#3744)

TO:

b6  
b7C  
b7E

FROM:

SUBJECT: 043 PRIORITY

DATE: 6 SEP 85 01:40:16 EDT

CC:

TEXT: VZCZCWF043

PP HQ DE NY

DE WF043 2490140

ZNR UUUUU

P 050140Z SEP 85FM: FBI, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (91A-106259) PRIORITY

(ATTN: SSA DOMESTIC

TERRORISM SECTION)

FBI, DETROIT PRIORITY

ADIC, NEW YORK (183G-3416) (JTF-2) PRIORITY

(ATTN: DET.

BT

U N C L A S SECTION THREE OF THREE

RUNAGATE

UCA THEN ASKED CHOKWE WHY NAPO (NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLES ORGANIZATION) DID NOT HAVE A CHAPTER IN WDC. CHOKWE REPLIED WDC IS PART OF A TWO YEAR PLAN WHICH HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY NAPO, AND THEY EXPECT TO HAVE A VERY VIABLE CHAPTER IN WDC. CHOKWE THEN RELATED IF UCA COULD GET TOGETHER APPROXIMATELY TEN PEOPLE TO BEGIN A CHAPTER, NAPO WOULD SEND SOMEONE DOWN TO WDC APPROXIMATELY TWICE A MONTH FOR ABOUT A YEAR TO CONDUCT CLASSES. UCA COMMENTED THAT TEN MEMBERS IS A SMALL NUMBER. CHOKWE RESPONDED, YOU CAN COUNT ON LOSING THREE TO FIVE OF THE TEN MEMBERS, BUT IF YOU HAVE SEVEN TO

TIME:

CHOKWE ADVISED HE WOULD BE RETURNING TO WDC  
NEXT WEEKEND, 9/7-8/85, AND WOULD LIKE TO SIT  
DOWN WITH WFO UCA TO EXPLAIN WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE NAPO  
IS LOOKING FOR, AND HOW THE OTHER CHAPTERS BEGAN. CHOKWE  
ADVISED THAT HE HAS TO ATTEND A NEW AFRIKAN LEGAL  
CONFERENCE IN WDC ON SUNDAY 9/8/85. WFO UCA ADVISED  
HE WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO GET TOGETHER WITH CHOKWE ON  
SATURDAY OR EARLY SUNDAY MORNING.

CHOKWE ASKED IF UCA'S BUSINESS EVER CAUSED THEM  
TO TRAVEL THROUGH DETROIT. NYC UCA REPLIED THIS  
BUSINESS WILL BE TAKING US ALL OVER. CHOKWE ADVISED  
HE WOULD LIKE TO INTRODUCE UCA'S TO SOME PEOPLE IN  
DETROIT WHO MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN DOING BUSINESS WITH THEM.

PAGE SIX DE WF 0043 U N C L A S

AT APPROXIMATELY 1:40 P.M., BOTH UCA'S AND CHOKWE  
LEFT THE HOTEL AND PROCEEDED TO WASHINGTON NATIONAL  
AIRPORT FOR CHOKWE'S 2:00 P.M. FLIGHT. UPON ARRIVING  
AT THE AIRPORT, CHOKWE WENT INTO HIS SUITCASE AND  
GAVE UCA'S A COPY OF THE CURRENT NAPO NEWSPAPER.  
"BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY."



X Airtel

9/9/85

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DETROIT [REDACTED]

b7E

RUNAGATE  
REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA (RNA)  
DOMESTIC SECURITY/TERRORISM  
(OO: DETROIT)

Re WFO airtel to the Bureau, 8/26/85, dual captioned  
"RUNAGATE/REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA (RNA); DOMESTIC SECURITY/  
TERRORISM; OO: DETROIT."

Enclosed for Alexandria are one copy each of  
Detroit's six-month summary airtel/LHM's dated 3/13/85,  
and 8/23/85.

b7E

As noted in the referenced airtel and the enclosed  
LHM, dated 8/23/85, RNA/NAPO leaders have been in contact  
with representatives of the GOVERNMENTS OF IRAN and LIBYA  
in an apparent attempt to obtain logistical support. Most  
notable of those individuals who may have, or who have  
had, contact with these governments are the following RNA/  
NAPO leaders:

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

- 2 - Bureau
  - 2 - Alexandria (Encs. - 4)  
(ATTN: [REDACTED])
  - ② - New York (183G-3416)  
(ATTN: [REDACTED] -JTF-2)
  - 2 - WFO  
(ATTN: [REDACTED])
  - 3 - Detroit  
(1 - [REDACTED] (NAPO))
- RLK/jks  
(11)

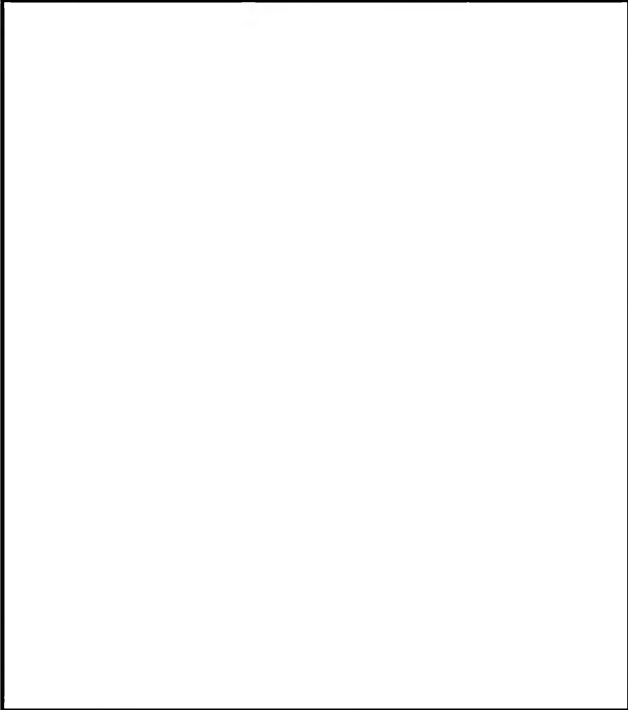
b6  
b7C  
b7E

183-3416

SEP 14 1985

Sub B  
-20

CHOKWE LUMUMBA, aka.  
Edwin Galiaferro  
Detroit, Michigan  
(313) 837-7717 (home)  
(313) 345-5900 (work)



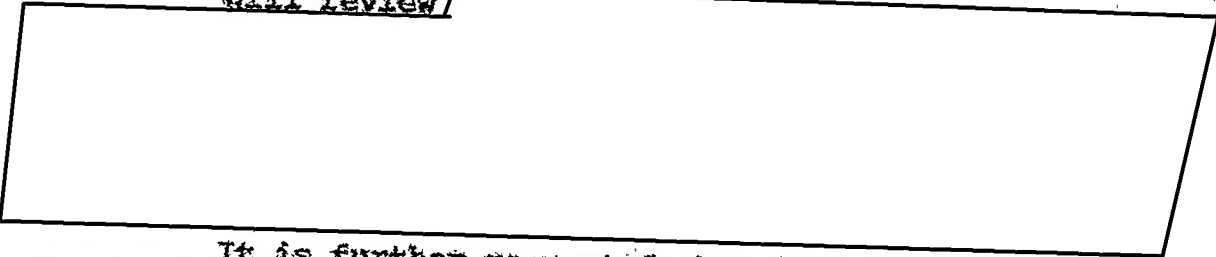
b6  
b7C

LEAD

ALEXANDRIA

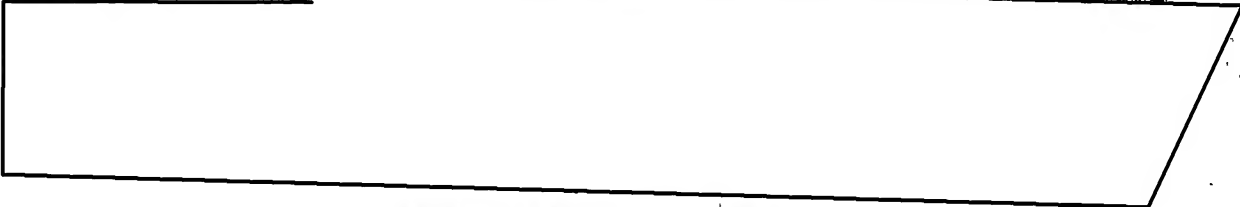
AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA:

Will review/



b7E

It is further requested that the receiving offices  
be apprised of/



ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

INBOX.6 (#1109)

TO: [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

FROM: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: 031 PRIORITY

DATE: 12 SEP 85 02:26:33 EDT

CC:

TEXT: VZCZCWF031

PP HQ DE NY

DE WFO31 2550226

ZNR UUUUU

P 110226Z SEP 85

FM: SAC. WASHINGTON FIELD [REDACTED]

TO: DIRECTOR. FBI (91A-106259) PRIORITY

ATTN: SSA [REDACTED]

FBI. DETROIT [REDACTED] PRIORITY

ATTN: SA [REDACTED]

ADIC. NEW YORK (183G-3416) (JTF-2) PRIORITY

ATTN: SA [REDACTED] AND DETECTIVES [REDACTED]

AND [REDACTED]

BT

U N C L A S SECTION 1 OF 2

RUNAGATE

RE WFO TEL TO DIRECTOR. ET AL. 9/5/85. AND DIRECTOR TEL  
TO WFO 9/1/85.

ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS

*Lead P4 section 2*

2  
Section 2  
P2, 3

S.O.B B7  
-21

183G-3416

SEARCHED	INDEXED
ED	FILED
SEP 11 1985	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

PAGE TWO DE WF #0031 U N C L A S

ON SUNDAY. 9/8/85. AT APPROXIMATELY 11:50 A.M., UCA RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM CHOKWE LUMUMBA, AKA EDWIN TALIAFERRO. CHOKWE RELATED HE HAD ARRIVED IN WASHINGTON, D.C. (WDC) ON SATURDAY (9/7/85), HOWEVER, HAD BEEN TIED UP ALL DAY SATURDAY IN A NEW AFRIKAN LEGAL NETWORK CONFERENCE. CHOKWE STATED HE WOULD LIKE TO MEET WITH UCA TO GIVE UCA SOME INFORMATION AND ALSO TO INTRODUCE UCA TO ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL HE (CHOKWE) HAD BEEN ATTEMPTING TO CONTACT. UCA RELATED HE WOULD MEET WITH CHOKWE. CHOKWE SAID HE WOULD BE AT THE SAME LOCATION UCA HAD PICKED HIM UP FROM LAST MONDAY UNTIL 3:00 P.M. AFTER THAT TIME, HE HAD TO GO INTO WDC (NORTHWEST) TO MEET WITH A PROSPECTIVE CLIENT.

AT APPROXIMATELY 2:40 P.M. UCA ARRIVED AT [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] WDC, AND WAS GREETED BY CHOKWE. CHOKWE APOLOGIZED FOR NOT MEETING OR MAKING CONTACT WITH UCA UPON HIS ARRIVAL ON SATURDAY (9/7/85). HE STATED THE NEW AFRIKAN LEGAL NETWORK CONFERENCE WAS HELD ON SATURDAY AND AFTERWARD EVERYONE WENT TO THE WASHINGTON MARRIOTT HOTEL TO ATTEND A LYBIAN CELEBRATION. UCA ASKED WHAT TYPE OF CELEBRATION THE LYBIANS HAD AT THE MARRIOTT. CHOKWE RESPONDED THAT THE LYBIANS WERE CELEBRATING

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THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND HONORING MUMMAR QUADDAFI FOR FREEING THEM. CHOKWE RELATED THERE WERE SEVERAL SPEAKERS, AND MANY IMPORTANT PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE, WHO HAD BEEN VERY INSTRUMENTAL IN THE "LYBIANS' INDEPENDENCE".

CHOKWE THEN RELATED HE HAD AN INDIVIDUAL IN WDC BY THE NAME OF [REDACTED] WHO HE WANTS UCA TO MEET AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. CHOKWE STATED HE HAD GIVEN [REDACTED] UCA'S BEEPER AND OTHER CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBERS. CHOKWE ALSO GAVE UCA [REDACTED] TELEPHONE NUMBER. [REDACTED] HE EXPLAINED HE WANTS UCA AND [REDACTED] TO GET TOGETHER AND TRY TO GET OTHER PEOPLE TOGETHER AT A COCKTAIL PARTY, TO EXPLAIN THE ORGANIZATION, NAPO (NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLES ORGANIZATION). AFTERWARDS, ANY PEOPLE INTERESTED IN BECOMING MEMBERS OF NAPO WOULD HAVE TO BEGIN ATTENDING WORKSHOPS, WHICH [REDACTED] AND UCA WOULD CONDUCT. CHOKWE ADVISED HE WOULD ALSO LIKE FOR [REDACTED] AND UCA TO ARRANGE A FORUM IN WHICH HE AND SEVERAL OTHERS, SUCH AS [REDACTED], WOULD COME IN AND SPEAK. CHOKWE SAID HE AND [REDACTED] WOULD ALSO COME DOWN TO WDC TO ATTEND THE COCKTAIL PARTY.

CHOKWE THEN RELATED, BEFORE UCA AND [REDACTED] WOULD BE ABLE

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TO CONDUCT ANY WORKSHOPS OR CLASSES, THEY WOULD HAVE TO COME TO NEW YORK AND ATTEND CLASSES IN ORIENTATION AND METHODS OF CONDUCTING WORKSHOPS AND TRAINING. HE STATED UCA AND [REDACTED] SHOULD PLAN TO SPEND AT LEAST THREE DAYS IN NEW YORK ATTENDING CLASSES.

UCA INQUIRED ABOUT [REDACTED] CHOKWE EXPLAINED. [REDACTED] WAS BORN AROUND [REDACTED] AND HAS BEEN INVOLVED ON AND OFF FOR SOMETIME IN VARIOUS MOVEMENTS. PRESENTLY, [REDACTED] IS [REDACTED] IN WASHINGTON, D.C. [REDACTED]

TO HIS KNOWLEDGE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CHOKWE RELATED, HE IS SURE, ONCE UCA AND [REDACTED] GET TOGETHER, THEY WILL HAVE MET SOMEWHERE PREVIOUSLY OR HAVE ATTENDED THE SAME FUNCTIONS AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER. ACCORDING TO CHOKWE [REDACTED] IS VERY WELL KNOWN IN THE WDC AREA, AND GETS AROUND THE ENTIRE CITY. HE RELATED THE BEST TIME FOR UCA TO MAKE CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] WILL BE LATE AT NIGHT.

[REDACTED] HAS AN ANSWERING MACHINE ON HIS TELEPHONE IN CASE HE IS OUT.

CHOKWE ADVISED HE NEEDED UCA'S ADDRESS IN ORDER TO SEND UCA SOME MATERIALS TO READ, WHICH MAY INCLUDE SOME STUDY

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PAGE FIVE DE WF #0031 U N C L A S

GUIDES, WHICH UCA WOULD HAVE TO COMPLETE AND RETURN. IF POSSIBLE. HE WOULD LIKE FOR UCA TO COME TO DETROIT, AND SPEND A DAY OR TWO. HE RELATED HE WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS SOME THINGS THAT ARE GOING ON PRESENTLY WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION. FUTURE PLANS OF THE ORGANIZATION, AND ADDED THAT UCA'S IDEAS AND VIEWS WOULD BE WELCOMED. UCA STATED HE WOULD CALL CHOKWE DURING THE WEEK (9/9/85). AND MAYBE TRY TO COME OUT TO DETROIT THE FIRST OF THE FOLLOWING WEEK (9/16/85). UCA EXPLAINED HE WOULD BE GOING OUT OF TOWN AFTER SEPTEMBER 18TH AND WOULD BE GONE FOR ABOUT THREE TO FOUR WEEKS. DURING THAT TIME CHOKWE WAS ADVISED HE WOULD HAVE TO MAKE CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] [REDACTED] UNTIL UCA'S RETURN. UCA STATED HE WOULD GIVE CHOKWE [REDACTED] TELEPHONE NUMBER IF HE COMES TO DETROIT OR WHEN HE TALKS WITH HIM LATER IN THE WEEK.

CHOKWE RELATED HE IS PRESENTLY INVOLVED IN A VERY INTERESTING CASE IN DETROIT, WHICH HE EXPECTS TO END FRIDAY (9/13/85). HOWEVER, IF THE CASE EXTENDS INTO THE FOLLOWING WEEK, IT WOULD NOT CAUSE PROBLEMS WITH HIM AND UCA GETTING TOGETHER, BECAUSE HE (UCA) COULD STAY AT THE RENAISSANCE HOTEL LOCATED ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE COURTHOUSE, AND THEY COULD

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GET TOGETHER AFTER COURT.

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BT

#0031

NNNN



INBOX.7 (#1110)

TO: [REDACTED]

FROM: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: 032 PRIORITY

DATE: 12 SEP 85 02:33:05 EDT

CC:

TEXT: VZCZCWF032

PP HQ DE NY

DE WF032 2550233

ZNR UUUUU

P 110233Z SEP 85

FM: SAC. WASHINGTON FIELD [REDACTED]

TO: DIRECTOR. FBI (91A-106259) PRIORITY

ATTN: SSA [REDACTED]

FBI. DETROIT [REDACTED] PRIORITY

ATTN: SA [REDACTED]

ADIC. NEW YORK (183G-3416) (JTF-2) PRIORITY

ATTN: SA [REDACTED] AND DETECTIVES [REDACTED]

AND [REDACTED]

BT

U N C L A S SECTION 2 OF 2

RUNAGATE

QUITE IMPRESSED AND ASKED UCA IF HE COULD KEEP THE MATERIAL  
TO SHOW TO OTHERS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

UCA THEN RELATED HE HAD TO LEAVE TO KEEP ANOTHER APPOINT-

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PAGE TWO DE WF #0032 U N C L A S

MENT. CHOKWE SAID HE WOULD LOOK TO HEAR FROM UCA LATER DURING THE WEEK.

ON 9/8/85. WFO INITIATED SURVEILLANCES AT [REDACTED] [REDACTED] WDC. AT APPROXIMATELY 3:27 P.M., AFTER UCA'S DEPARTURE FROM THIS RESIDENCE, CHOKWE AND NUBIA LUMUMBA WERE OBSERVED LEAVING THE AREA IN A VEHICLE BEARING D.C. LICENSE

TAGS [REDACTED] WHICH IS REGISTERED TO [REDACTED]

DOB [REDACTED] SSAN [REDACTED] RESIDENCE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WASHINGTON, D.C. SURVEILLANCE FOLLOWED CHOKWE TO INTERSECTION 14TH AND P STREETS. N.W.. WDC, WHERE HE PLACED A TWO TO THREE MINUTE TELEPHONE CALL. LUMUMBA THEREAFTER PROCEEDED TO [REDACTED], WDC, [REDACTED]

BUILDING. AND WAS OBSERVED ENTERING THE BUILDING. IT SHOULD BE NOTED, THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] RESIDE [REDACTED] AT THE

[REDACTED] SURVEILLANCE OF LUMUMBA WAS HEREAFTER TERMINATED.

REVIEW OF WASHINGTON, D.C. [REDACTED] TELEPHONE DIRECTOR

REFLECTS THAT [REDACTED] IS SUBSCRIBED TO (X) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (X) AT [REDACTED] WDC. COMPUTER INQUIRY

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OF WASHINGTON AREA LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM (WALES). REVIEW  
OF WFO INDICES. IIS AND ISIS COMPUTERS WERE NEGATIVE CONCERNING

[REDACTED] WALES DOES REFLECT. HOWEVER. THAT

(X) [REDACTED] (X). DOB [REDACTED] SSAN [REDACTED] RE-  
SIDENCE [REDACTED] WDC. HAS A VALID WDC OPERATORS  
LICENSE WHICH WILL NOT EXPIRE UNTIL [REDACTED] DMV. WDC. SHOWS  
NO VEHICLES REGISTERED TO EITHER [REDACTED] OR [REDACTED]

ON 9/11/85. WFO SECURED APPLICATION FOR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (X). DOB [REDACTED]  
RESIDENCE [REDACTED] WDC. WHICH ALSO INDICATES

HE IS SIX FEET ONE. 190 LBS.. BLACK HAIR AND BROWN EYES AND  
BORN IN NEW YORK CITY. [REDACTED] EXPIRED [REDACTED]

AND HAS NOT YET BEEN RENEWED.

NO CRIMINAL RECORD IN WDC FOR [REDACTED] WAS LOCATED  
THROUGH WALES INQUIRY AND WFO INDICES NEGATIVE.

SPOT CHECK 9/10/85. [REDACTED] WDC. REVEALED  
THIS TWO STORY RESIDENCE TO HAVE A [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PRIOR INVESTIGATION  
BY WFO CONCERNING THIS ADDRESS IS SET FORTH IN WFO AIRTEL  
11/7/84. TO DIRECTOR. ET AL. IN WFO'S RNA AND NYROB CASE FILES.

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PAGE FOUR DE WF #0032 U N C L A S

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]  
CONTINUING AT WDC.

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LEADS. DETROIT DIVISION. AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN. WILL  
REVIEW INDICES AND CONDUCT CRIMINAL INQUIRIES IN AN EFFORT  
TO ASCERTAIN [REDACTED] OR [REDACTED] AFFILIATION TO RNA/NAPO OR  
OTHER BLACK EXTREMIST GROUPS.

NEW YORK DIVISION. AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK. WILL  
CONDUCT SAME LEAD AS SET FORTH FOR DETROIT AND WILL REVIEW  
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS RECORDS CONCERNING [REDACTED]

ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS

C BY G-3: DECL. ON OADR

BT

#0032

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FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.11 (#2306)

TEXT: VZCZCHQ01060

PP DE MM NY WF SJ

DE HQ #1060 3240412

ZNR UUUUU

P 192019Z NOV 85

FM DIRECTOR FBI [REDACTED]

TO FBI DETROIT [REDACTED] PRIORITY

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ATTENTION: SA [REDACTED]

FBI MIAMI PRIORITY

ATTENTION: SA [REDACTED]

FBI NEW YORK PRIORITY

ATTENTION: SA [REDACTED]

FBI SAN JUAN PRIORITY

ATTENTION: SSA [REDACTED]

FBI WASHINGTON FUELD PRIORITY

ATTENTION: SA [REDACTED]

BT

UNCLAS

REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA (RNA); DOMESTIC SECURITY/TERRORISM;

OO: DETROIT

REBUTELCALLS ON NOVEMBER 15, 1985, TO DETROIT, NEW YORK,  
SAN JUAN, AND WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICES.

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NOV 20 1985	

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PAGE TWO DE HQ 1060 UNCLAS

FOR THE INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICES, AN UNDERCOVER AGENT (UCA) OF THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE DETERMINED THAT ON NOVEMBER 15, 1985, RNA LEADER ~~CHOKWE LUMUMBA~~ WOULD BE TRAVELING FROM DETROIT, ~~MICHIGAN~~, TO MIAMI, FLORIDA, WHERE ON NOVEMBER 1, 1985, HE, HIS WIFE, AND HIS PARENTS WOULD BOARD A CRUISE SHIP BOUND FOR CERTAIN PORTS IN THE CARIBBEAN, TO INCLUDE THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS. SUBSEQUENT INVESTIGATION BY THE MIAMI OFFICE CORROBORATED THAT INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE UCA AND ALSO DETERMINED THAT LUMUMBA AND HIS PARTY WOULD BE TRAVELING FROM MIAMI AT 9:00 A.M. ON NOVEMBER 16, 1985, ABOARD THE NORWEGIAN REGISTERED CRUISE SHIP, THE "S.S. NORWAY." THIS SEVEN-DAY CRUISE WOULD TRAVEL FIRST TO THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS, ARRIVING THERE AT 8:00 A.M. ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1985, WHERE IT WOULD REMAIN UNTIL 4:00 P.M. THAT DATE, THEN SAIL FOR NASSAU. THE VESSEL IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN NASSAU DURING THE EARLY MORNING HOURS OF THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1985, WHERE IT WOULD REMAIN UNTIL LATE THURSDAY NIGHT. THE CRUISE WOULD THEN CONTINUE ON TO A PRIVATE ISLAND OWNED BY THE CRUISE LINES, ARRIVING THERE ON FRIDAY MORNING. THE CRUISE WOULD RETURN TO MIAMI BY

PAGE THREE DE HQ 1060 UNCLAS

10:00 A.M. ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1985. WHILE THERE IS NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION AT HAND WHICH INDICATES THAT LUMUMBA WILL BE IN CONTACT WITH ANY FEDERAL FUGITIVE DURING THIS TRAVEL, IT IS CERTAINLY WITHIN THE REALM OF POSSIBILITY, DUE TO LUMUMBAS STATED AND CONFORMED SUPPORT FOR VARIOUS BUREAU FUGITIVES, TO INCLUDE [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] THIS LIKELIHOOD OF LUMUMBA BEING IN CONTACT WITH EITHER [REDACTED] OR [REDACTED] IS HEIGHTENED SOMEWHAT, DUE TO THE CONFIRMED PRESENCE OF

[REDACTED] AS WELL AS THE PRESENCE OF [REDACTED] ON THE NEARBY ISLAND OF ST. CROIX, BOTH OF WHICH ARE IN THE GENERAL GEOGRAPHICAL ROUTE OF LUMUMBAS TRAVEL. AS DISCUSSED WITH THE RECEIVING OFFICES, IT IS BELIEVED THAT IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE CIRCUMSTANCES, THAT LUMUMBAS TRAVEL MERITS SURVEILLANCE TO DETERMINE IF HIS EFFORTS ARE TO EFFECT CONTACT WITH [REDACTED]

THEREFORE, THE MIAMI OFFICE IS INSTRUCTED TO [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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AS SPECIFICALLYSDIRECTED IN REBUTELCALLS, THESE SPECIAL

AGENTS [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

AS ALSO DISCUSSED TELEPHONICALLY, THE MIAMI OFFUCE IS  
INSTRUCTED TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

THE SAN JUAN OFFUCE IS INSTRUCTED TO [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] TO EFFECT

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COVERAGE OF LUMUMBA DURING HIS EIGHT-HOUR STAY AT THAT  
LOCATION. AS DISCUSSED WITH SAN JUAN, ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN  
MADE, WHEREBY DETECTIVE [REDACTED]



PAGE FIVE DE HQ 1060 UNCLAS

[REDACTED] WILL TRAVEL TO SAN JUAN  
ON NOVEMBER 18, 1985, TO ASSIST IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF  
LUMUMBA UPON HIS ARRIVAL IN ST. THOMAS. IT SHOULD BE NOTED  
THAT [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

THE NEW YORK OFFICE IS INSTRUCTED TO ASSIGN  
DETECTIVE [REDACTED] TO TRAVEL TO SAN JUAN ON NOVEMBER 18,  
1985, TO ASSIST THE SAN JUAN DIVISION, AS SO INDICATED ABOVE.  
DETECTIVE [REDACTED] SHOULD [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

DETROIT AND WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICES ARE INSTRUCTED TO  
CONTACT APPROPRIATE SOURCES OF INFORMATION REGARDING ANY  
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON LUMUMBAS TRAVEL WHICH MIGHT IMPACT  
UPON THE INVESTIGATIVE EFFORTS SET FORTH ABOVE.

BT

#1060

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FORMS. TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.2 (#2229)

TEXT: VZCZCWF027

DE WF027 3242240

PP HQ DE NY

DE WF027 3242240

ZNR UUUUU

P 202240Z NOV 85

FM: FBI, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE [REDACTED]

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (91A-106529) (PRIORITY)

ATTN: SSA [REDACTED]

FBI, DETROIT [REDACTED] (PRIORITY)

ATTN: SA [REDACTED]

FBI: NEW YORK (183G-3416) (JTF-2)

ATTN: [REDACTED]

BT

UNCLAS

RUNAGATE

RE WFO TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR, ET AL 9/11/85; WFO AIRTEL TO  
DIRECTOR, ET AL 11/19/85 & BUREAU AIRTEL TO WFO 8/29/85.

FOR INFORMATION BUREAU AND RECEIVING OFFICES, WFO UCA  
RECEIVED A LETTER POSTMARKED 10/30/85 FROM CHOKWE LUMUMBA,  
RETURN ADDRESS [REDACTED] DETROIT, MICHIGAN, 48238. THIS

183-3416-24

NOV 20 1985

JTF-2

FBI-NEW YORK

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SERIALIZED	FILED

Sub FFF

PAGE TWO DE WF #0027 U N C L A S

LETTER CONTAINED A XEROXED COPY OF AN EIGHT PAGE DOCUMENT TITLED, "CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLES ORGANIZATION (NAPO). THE LETTER ALSO CONTAINED A TWO PAGED TYPED PAPER TITLED "NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION STUDY GROUP OUTLINE", WHICH LISTS VARIOUS ARTICLES, PAPERS AND BOOKS WRITTEN BY RNA LEADERS AND OTHERS. THE LETTER ALSO CONTAINED A THREE PAGE TYPED DOCUMENT TITLED, "CODE OF REVOLUTIONARY NEW AFRIKAN NATIONALIST CONDUCT" WHICH SETS FORTH ALLOWABLE AND PROHIBITED CONDUCT FOR THE ORGANIZATION MEMBERS AND WHICH HAS A COMMITMENT SECTION AT THE END TO BE SIGNED, WITNESSED AND DATED BY NEW MEMBERS.

IT IS NOTED, THAT CHOKWE LUMUMBA IS THE NATIONAL CHAIRPERSON FOR NAPO. IN REFERENCED TELETYPE, CHOKWE ADVISED HE WANTS UCA TO MEET WITH [REDACTED] SUBSEQUENTLY IDENTIFIED BY WFO AS [REDACTED] WDC. CHOKWE HAS STATED THAT HE WANTS UCA AND [REDACTED] TO GET INVOLVED IN A NEW NAPO CHAPTER THE ORGANIZATION DESIRES TO DEVELOP IN WDC. IN FURNISHING UCA WITH THE MATERIALS IN THE LETTER HE SENT 10/30/85, CHOKWE IS ATTEMPTING TO HAVE UCA FAMILIARIZE HIMSELF

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PAGE THREE DE WF #0027 U N C L A S

WITH HIS ORGANIZATIONS' IDEOLOGY AND GOALS. MOREOVER, CHOKWE IS ASKING UCA TO MAKE A WRITTEN COMMITMENT TO THE ORGANIZATION BY SIGNING THEIR CODE OF REVOLUTIONARY NEW AFRIKAN NATIONALIST CONDUCT.

ON 11/6/85, WFO UCA TELEPHONICALLY SPOKE WITH CHOKWE AND INFORMED HIM THAT HE HAD RECEIVED HIS LETTER. CHOKWE SUGGESTED THAT UCA SHOULD ATTEMPT TO ACQUIRE THE LISTED READING MATERIALS FROM A LOCAL LIBRARY OR BLACK BOOK STORE AND THAT ANY MATERIALS UCA COULD NOT FIND WILL BE SUPPLIED TO HIM LATER.

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PAGE FOUR DE WF #0027 U N C L A S

UCA'S CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBERS. CHOKWE FURTHER ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] HAD COME TO DETROIT TO SPEAK ABOUT A WEEK AGO, BUT DID NOT MENTION AT WHAT FUNCTION. CHOKWE ADVISED UCA THAT HE WOULD PROBABLY BE IN WDC AROUND THANKSGIVING, POSSIBLE THANKSGIVING DAY. IT SHOULD BE NOTED, THAT IN CONVERSATION WITH CHOKWE IN SEPTEMBER, CHOKWE ADVISED UCA HE WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS SOME THINGS THAT ARE GOING ON PRESENTLY WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION AND FUTURE PLANS OF THE ORGANIZATION WITH UCA.

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ON 11/14/85, WNUBIA LUMUMBA, CHOKWE'S WIFE TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THAT UPON THEIR RETURN FROM MIAMI CHOKWE IS SCHEDULED TO TRAVEL TO CHICAGO ON 11/27/85 FOR THIS YEARS RNA PEOPLES CENTER COUNCIL MEETING. NUBIA STATED SHE WILL PROBABLY BE IN WASHINGTON, D.C. DURING THANKSGIVING AND WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH UCA. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT CHOKWE IS PLANNING TO COME TO WDC AFTER THE CHICAGO MEETING AND WILL WANT TO CONTACT UCA.

AS THE BUREAU IS AWARE, [REDACTED]

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PAGE FIVE DE WF #0027 U C L A S

WAS APPROVED BY (CURC) 8/27/85 AND IS AWAITING FINAL APPROVAL  
OF THE DIRECTOR.

WFO ANTICIPATES NECESSITY OF BEING ABLE TO CONTACT  
NUBIA AND/OR CHOKWE LUMUMBA AND POSSIBLY [REDACTED] DURING  
THANKSGIVING WEEK. IT IS THEREFORE REQUESTED THAT THE BUREAU  
AUTHORIZE UCA TO CONTINUE HIS CONTACTS AND IF NECESSARY  
EXPEND LIMITED FUNDS FOR MEALS OR TRAVEL.

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IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ABOVE, REFERENCED BUREAU  
AIRTEL TO WFO DATED [REDACTED] SET FORTH AUTHORIZATION TO  
CONTINUE CONSENSUAL MONITORING TECHNIQUE. THIS AUTHORIZATION  
WILL EXPIRE [REDACTED] THE BUREAU IS THEREFORE REQUESTED TO  
EXTEND THIS AUTHORIZATION FOR AN ADDITIONAL 90 DAY PERIOD TO  
ASSIST UNDERCOVER AGENT IN HIS DEALINGS WITH TARGETS IN THIS  
MATTER.

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ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of Transcription 11/18/85

On November 14, 1985, <sup>1</sup> [redacted]  
Undercover Agent (UCA) telephonically spoke with NUBIA LUMUMBA,  
wife of CHOKWE LUMUMBA in Detroit, Michigan. This conversation  
occurred at approximately 4:30 pm [redacted]  
[redacted]

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NUBIA LUMUMBA informed the UCA that on the afternoon of  
November 15, 1985, she, her husband CHOKWE and his parents will  
be leaving by car from Detroit, Michigan for Miami, Florida.  
Upon their arrival in Miami they are all to board a cruise ship  
which will depart on their vacation sometime on the afternoon of  
Saturday, November 16, 1985 for Nassau, St. Thomas in the Virgin  
Islands and a "private island". According to NUBIA this ship  
will return to Miami, Florida either November 23 or November 24,  
1985 whereafter, they will drive back to Detroit, Michigan with  
expectations of arriving sometime on November 25, 1985. NUBIA  
stated that CHOKWE is expected thereafter to travel on  
November 27, 1985 to Chicago, Illinois to attend the Republic of  
New Africa, People Center Council Meeting for this year.

Investigation on 11/14/85 at Alexandria, Va. File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] WHS:arb Date dictated 11/14/85

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the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to you  
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside  
your agency.

183-3416-C-14

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/20/86

The following report is being made by SA [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] WFO Undercover Agent (UCA), regarding a trip to  
Detroit, Michigan on March 13, 1986, to meet with CHOKWE LUMUMBA.

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On March 13, 1986, WFO UCA departed WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT at 12:00 p.m. aboard New York Air enroute to NEWARK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, Newark, New Jersey to meet with New York UCA (SA [REDACTED]). Both UCA's were scheduled to depart NEWARK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT aboard a New York Air flight at 2:50 p.m. enroute to Detroit, Michigan. The flight was scheduled to arrive at 4:35 p.m. A meeting with CHOKWE LUMUMBA at his law office was previously arranged for 5:30 p.m. At 2:45 p.m., a New York Air service representative announced that the 2:50 p.m. flight to Detroit was being delayed due to fog in Detroit. At 3:05 p.m. the Air service representative announced that the 2:50 p.m. flight to Detroit had been cancelled, however, all passengers were being rescheduled for the 4:35 p.m. flight, which was scheduled to arrive in Detroit at approximately 6:40 p.m.

At approximately 3:20 p.m. WFO UCA telephoned the law office of CHOKWE LUMUMBA in an attempt to reschedule the 5:30 p.m. appointment for 7:00 p.m. [REDACTED] answered and stated that she had been attempting to contact WFO UCA in Washington, D.C., because CHOKWE was going to have a problem meeting UCA at 5:30 p.m. [REDACTED] said CHOKWE wanted UCA to wait and come to Detroit over the weekend or the beginning of next week. UCA told [REDACTED] that he (UCA) was already enroute to Detroit and was presently at the airport in Newark, New Jersey. UCA informed [REDACTED] that the 2:50 p.m. flight to Detroit had been canceled, therefore he would not be arriving in Detroit until approximately 6:30 p.m. UCA also told her he wanted to reschedule the 5:30 meeting for 7:00 p.m. UCA strongly emphasized that he would not return to Washington, D.C., after having called earlier that morning, March 13, 1986, to confirm the 5:30 p.m. appointment. [REDACTED] responded that she would contact CHOKWE and pass on UCA's message. She asked WFO UCA to

WASHINGTON FIELD

Investigation on 3/13-14/86 at Detroit, Michigan File # [REDACTED]

SA [REDACTED]  
by SA [REDACTED] WHS:lr Date dictated 3/15/86  
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183-3416-C-24



call her [ ] back in five minutes. After approximately five minutes UCA again called [ ]. She advised, CHOKWE would not be available to meet with UCA at 7:00 p.m., however, he could meet with UCA on Friday, March 14, 1986, around 9:30 a.m. [ ] stated, CHOKWE has an early court appearance at 8:30 a.m., on Friday, but would meet with UCA at the office of his former law partner, Attorney [ ] at the DAVID WHITNEY Building located on Washington Boulevard in Detroit. [ ] UCA then instructed that [ ] should call CHOKWE back and tell him to contact UCA after 9:00 p.m., at the PONTCHARTRAIN HOTEL to confirm the 9:30 a.m. meeting.

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UCA's finally left NEWARK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT on New York Air at approximately 6:45 p.m., after several delays. UCA's arrived at the PONTCHARTRAIN HOTEL at approximately 8:45 p.m.

On Friday, March 14, 1986, at approximately 9:15 a.m., UCA telephoned the law office of [ ] and spoke with a secretary named [ ] (LNU). [ ] was not aware of any scheduled meeting between CHOKWE and UCA's. UCA then inquired about the distance between EDISON's office and the PONTCHARTRAIN HOTEL. [ ] related, five blocks. UCA then requested that [ ] telephone UCA at the PONTCHARTRAIN HOTEL once CHOKWE arrived at [ ] office.

At approximately 10:50 a.m., UCA again telephoned [ ] office and spoke with [ ] who advised CHOKWE had not arrived or called regarding his meeting with UCA's.

At approximately 11:05 a.m., UCA telephoned CHOKWE's law office and spoke with [ ]. UCA informed [ ] that CHOKWE had not appeared or called [ ] office, and [ ] secretary was unaware of any meeting at 9:30 a.m. [ ] appeared very surprised and related she would call CHOKWE, and recontact UCA shortly. Approximately five minutes after concluding his conversation with [ ] CHOKWE called UCA and related he was at home reading over a transcript for a 1:30 p.m. hearing in Inkster, Michigan. CHOKWE stated, he had called the PONTCHARTRAIN HOTEL at 7:00 a.m., and 8:00 a.m., and was told no [ ] (WFO UCA) was registered. CHOKWE then asked WFO UCA if [ ] (NY UCA) was with him. WFO UCA replied, yes. UCA told CHOKWE he did not appreciate coming to Detroit with a confirmed appointment, and then being jerked around. UCA also reminded CHOKWE that he had left numerous messages for him, and he returned none of the calls. CHOKWE responded that he had been very busy with a trial in Battlecreek, Michigan, and also with

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Continuation of FD 302 of TRIP TO DETROIT, MI., Page 3b6  
b7C  
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the recent arrest of [REDACTED] CHOKWE then asked if UCA was aware that [REDACTED] had been arrested. UCA replied, he had read of the arrest in the UCA TODAY newspaper while in Memphis, Tennessee. UCA said he read [REDACTED] was being extradicted back to New York. CHOKWE replied, [REDACTED] is already back in New York, and he (CHOKWE) was also busy arranging for someone to meet [REDACTED] upon his return to New York. UCA said he could understand that CHOKWE was busy, but he (UCA) had traveled to Detroit on a confirmed appointment, which he (UCA) reconfirmed prior to leaving Washington, D.C. CHOKWE then asked if [REDACTED] (NY UCA) was with UCA. UCA replied yes, and they both wanted to talk with CHOKWE prior to leaving Detroit on the 5:15 p.m. flight back to Newark, New Jersey. CHOKWE advised he could come by the hotel around 3:30 p.m. after court, whereafter he and UCA's could talk on their way to the airport. UCA asked if CHOKWE was sure he could be out of court by 3:00 p.m. to pick UCA's up by 3:30 p.m. CHOKWE replied he was not certain and thought it might be better if UCA's came to the courthouse in Inkster, Michigan, so they could talk while enroute to the airport. UCA said he would discuss the problem with [REDACTED] (NY UCA) and call CHOKWE back. CHOKWE suggested that UCA should call him back at [REDACTED] and added he would not be home until 1:00 p.m.

[REDACTED] (NY UCA) called CHOKWE back at approximately 12:40 p.m., and expressed his dissatisfaction with the method in which CHOKWE was conducting business. CHOKWE was informed that they (UCA's) have decided not to meet with him. CHOKWE was instructed to contact [REDACTED] (NY UCA) on his beeper, tomorrow with definite plans regarding [REDACTED]

At approximately 12:55 p.m., WFO UCA telephoned CHOKWE at [REDACTED] and said he (UCA) had gone downstairs to get some medication for a headache. UCA related he understood CHOKWE had just spoken with [REDACTED] CHOKWE replied he and [REDACTED] had talked and added that getting together prior to UCA's departure would be very difficult. CHOKWE said, however, that he needed to talk with some people regarding [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CHOKWE advised he would call [REDACTED] and WFO UCA in New York tomorrow with some definite answers. UCA then reminded CHOKWE of the number of times in the past he had promised to call and did not. WFO UCA said, the time for games is over, and if CHOKWE does not call on Saturday, it would be assumed there is no deal. CHOKWE said he would make contact with someone tonight and definitely call tomorrow with an answer. CHOKWE additionally stated, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The conversation was then terminated with plans to talk again on Saturday, March 15, 1986.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of Transcription 11/19/85

1

On November 6, 1985, Special Agent (SA) [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED], Undercover Agent (UCA) assigned to the Runagate  
investigation, tape recorded a telephone conversation between  
himself and CHOKWE LUMUMBA at approximately 11:45am.

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Contact with LUMUMBA was made at [REDACTED]

The original recording of this telephone conversation  
was provided on November 14, 1985 to SA [REDACTED]

183 G 3416 Sub E5B

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 5 1985	
FBI NEW YORK	

-1

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]  
WHS:arb

1

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The following details set forth information gleaned from a review of a consensually tape recorded telephone conversation between CHOKWE LUMUMBA and SA [redacted]

[redacted] Undercover Agent on November 6, 1985.

At approximately 11:25am, on November 6, 1985 UCA telephonically contacted CHOKWE LUMUMBA at his residence in Detroit, Michigan, telephone number [redacted] CHOKWE LUMUMBA answered the phone and the UCA identified himself. UCA informed CHOKWE that he had received the mail sent to him earlier last week. CHOKWE stated that he was planning on coming to the Washington, D.C. area around Thanksgiving. CHOKWE then referred to being placed on "hold" regarding [redacted]

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[redacted] CHOKWE indicated that [redacted]

[redacted] CHOKWE stated that [redacted] the UCA should hear something soon, possibly in December, 1985.

The UCA explained to CHOKWE that he had been gone for a while. CHOKWE responded that he wondered why he had not heard from him. The UCA then told CHOKWE that he had tried on a couple of occasions to get in touch with the individual CHOKWE had given UCA a phone for. (UCA was referring to an individual identified earlier by CHOKWE as [redacted]). UCA stated, apparently he does not live at that phone number. CHOKWE responded that he thought the individual did, but did not know for sure. CHOKWE indicated that that was the only phone number he had for the individual and that he did have an address for him also. CHOKWE said the address was an organization called [redacted]. The UCA told CHOKWE that he had called the number and left a message once, but he (UCA) did not leave his whole name. UCA told CHOKWE that he had not heard anything from the individual, however the individual, [redacted]

b6  
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[redacted] may have called while UCA was gone. CHOKWE responded that that was possible, and added that someone else from [redacted] organization had called him in Detroit about a legal matter. He stated that he would call [redacted] tomorrow and instruct him to get in touch with UCA. The UCA indicated that would be alright and instructed CHOKWE to give [redacted] UCA's telephone pager number. CHOKWE said that his family was doing well. He also said that he talked recently with [redacted]. According to CHOKWE, [redacted] had come to Detroit and spoken last week at some unspecified function.

183-3416-ESB-  
2

1

[REDACTED]  
WHS:lr

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The following report contains information gleaned from a tape recorded telephone conversation on February 26, 1986, between SA [REDACTED], Undercover Agent (WFO), and [REDACTED] in Detroit, Michigan.

On February 26, 1986, at approximately 12:35 a.m., UCA telephoned the residence of CHOKWE LUMUMBA, aka EDWIN TALIAFERRO in Detroit, Michigan at [REDACTED]. An unknown individual answered the telephone. UCA asked to speak with CHOKWE (LUMUMBA). The unknown individual related CHOKWE was not in and asked if he could take a message. UCA replied, this is [REDACTED] calling from Washington. The unknown individual replied "O.k., this is [REDACTED]" then stated, "the only thing I can tell you is the Brother (referring to CHOKWE) invariably won't be in this evening, I think he's got an out of town engagement, that he has to make." [REDACTED] then asked if there was something imperative UCA needed to pass on, because CHOKWE was supposed to be checking with him [REDACTED] tomorrow. UCA replied, just tell CHOKWE he called and would appreciate CHOKWE getting in touch with him. UCA commented that he had been attempting to contact CHOKWE since Wednesday of last week. The conversation was then terminated with [REDACTED] stating he would pass on UCA's message.

183G 3416 Sub E5B

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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APR 14 1986	
FBI NEW YORK	

-12

[REDACTED]  
WHS:lrb6  
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The following report contains information gleaned from a tape recorded telephone conversation on February 25, 1986, between SA [REDACTED] Undercover Agent (UCA), and unknown male at the law office of CHOKWE LUMUMBA in Detroit, Michigan.

On Tuesday, February 25, 1986, at approximately 5:40 p.m., UCA placed a telephone call to the law office of CHOKWE LUMUMBA aka, EDWIN TALIAFERRO, in Detroit, Michigan at (313) 883-3312. UCA placed this telephone call as a result of a message received on UCA's answering machine by CHOKWE requesting UCA to call him in Detroit, Michigan after 5:00 p.m.

An unknown male answered the telephone at CHOKWE's law office, and state CHOKWE was not in. UCA then identified himself as [REDACTED] in Washington, and advised that CHOKWE had left a message on his [REDACTED] answering machine requesting him to call CHOKWE after five. UCA then asked the unknown male if he had any idea what time CHOKWE would be returning. The unknown male stated in about half an hour. UCA asked the unknown male to tell CHOKWE, [REDACTED] from Washington called, and would call CHOKWE back around 7:00 p.m.

183-3416-E5B-13

WFO [redacted]  
WHS:lr

On Saturday, March 15, 1986, SA [redacted] WFO Undercover Agent (UCA), received a telephone call from [redacted] (NYO Undercover Agent), who related that at 6:50 p.m. he (NYO UCA) received a message on his telephone pager from CHOKWE LUMUMBA to return a call to CHOKWE's residence at [redacted]

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The following report summarizes information gleaned from the tape recorded telephone conversation between SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] with CHOKWE LUMUMBA on March 15, 1986.

[redacted] answered the telephone and asked who was calling. at which time WFO UCA replied, [redacted] replied, "Hold on please." CHOKWE then came on the line and said, "Hey [redacted] what's happening." WFO UCA then told CHOKWE that [redacted] (NYO UCA) is on the line also. CHOKWE replied, "Cool."

CHOKWE then suggested, if WFO/NYO UCA's could come to Detroit for a meeting on April 4, 1986, at 2:00 p.m., we could get together. CHOKWE stated, by April 4, 1986, they should have something in hand and if not, they should be able to pull something together. CHOKWE then inquired if UCA's could make the meeting. WFO UCA asked, "what day was April 4?" CHOKWE replied, "That's Friday, and if it needs to be different, you can just let me know, and we will have to set up something different, but it's April 4, at 2:00 p.m.". WFO UCA then asked, who would be getting together. CHOKWE replied, somebody working with us. NYO UCA then asked, "Is this the thing we are doing for you or is this for the other people you (CHOKWE) were talking about?" CHOKWE immediately replied, "This is for us". CHOKWE added that the other people want to know a few things, which we will probably ask you about, however, the other people will not be at the meeting. WFO UCA then inquired where CHOKWE wanted to get together at. He replied, we can get together here (his residence), however, he

183-3416-E5B -16

2

WFO [REDACTED]

(CHOKWE) suggests getting together at [REDACTED] (phonetic) office in the Ford Building, in downtown Detroit. WFO UCA asked, [REDACTED] who?" CHOKWE repeated, [REDACTED] office, he is an attorney." NYO UCA then asked if [REDACTED] office was near the PONTCHARTRAIN HOTEL. CHOKWE stated [REDACTED] office is real close, about four or five blocks, on Griswall. CHOKWE related, he believes Griswall and Jefferson (streets) are near the PONTCHARTRAIN. WFO UCA commented that April 4, is on a Friday, going into the weekend, and UCA's would have to check their schedules to see if they had anything planned. However, at this particular time he (WFO UCA) does not believe they (UCA's) have anything planned. CHOKWE then advised that he would be in Detroit until tomorrow evening (Sunday, March 16, 1986), then he has to leave and will not be returning until Tuesday, March 18, 1986. CHOKWE asked if UCA's could get back to him with an answer. WFO UCA asked if CHOKWE meant late Tuesday night. CHOKWE replied, if UCA's could get back with him tomorrow, Sunday before he leaves it would be good, but if not, late Tuesday night would be good about 11:00 p.m.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 15, 1987

TO : ASAC [REDACTED]  
FROM : SA [REDACTED] (JTF-2)

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION (NAPO)  
DOMESTIC SECURITY/TERRORISM  
(OO-ATLANTA)

The following is a summary regarding information  
pretaining to an anticipated Domestic Security/Terrorism  
Investigation to be opened in the New York office.

Captioned subject matter will be opened in the New York  
office upon receipt of a teletype from Atlanta Division,  
informing FBI Headquarters that Atlanta Division is [REDACTED]

b7E

[REDACTED]  
concerning captioned matter.

[REDACTED]  
Recent intelligence information has been developed  
indicating that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
Investigation under the RNA captioned, revealed that the  
[REDACTED]

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1 - SSA [REDACTED]  
1 - LT [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]  
DWJ:maw  
(3)

3

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 22 1987	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*[Handwritten signature]*

*F/4/2*

[redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted]

Recently received intelligence revealed [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Source information states that [redacted]

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[redacted]

On June 15, 1987, SA [redacted] Atlanta Division,  
telephonically contacted the New York Office, Joint Terrorist  
Task Force and informed NYO that Atlanta Division anticipates

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[redacted] Further, [redacted]  
advised that the Atlanta Division will attempt to [redacted]

[redacted]

FBI

10.67

TELETYPE

PRIORITY

UNCLAS

6/18/87

Corrections made  
(sg)

[Redacted]

corrections  
pgs 2, 3

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PRIORITY  
NEW YORK  
PRIORITY *FOI*  
DIRECTOR ( ) ( )  
ATLANTA ( ) ( )  
BT  
UNCLAS

NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION (NAPO); DOMESTIC SECURITY -  
TERRORISM; OO: ATLANTA.

[Redacted]

RE ATLANTA TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU DATED JUNE 16, 1987.

FOR INFORMATION ATLANTA, [Redacted]

[Redacted]

1 - New York  
1 - Supervisor JTF-2  
DJ: jkl06V3  
(2)

(X) *sg*

[Redacted]

SEARCHED *12/15* FILED *12/15*  
JUN 19 1987

Approved: *[Signature]*

Transmitted *169*

[Redacted]

NOTE: AFTER APPROVAL, PLEASE ROUTE THIS DOCUMENT BACK TO THE WORD  
PROCESSING SUPERVISOR, NOT TO THE TELETYPE ROOM.

WP Initials: *(sg)*



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FOR INFORMATION ATLANTA. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] ARE MEMBERS OF THE  
BLACK LIBERATION PARTY. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE BLACK  
LIBERATION ARMY, AS MENTIONED IN REFERENCED COMMUNICATION, IS NOT A  
VIABLE ORGANIZATION.

FBI

10. 10

TELETYPE

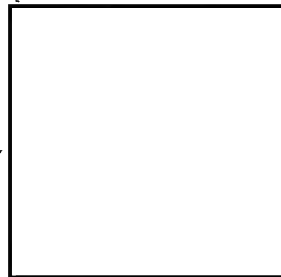
ROUTINE

UNCLAS

8/27/87

8/31/87

corrections  
to be made  
NEH



Corrections  
made  
in  
Area

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ROUTINE  
NEW YORK [REDACTED]  
ROUTINE  
DIRECTOR FBI ( ) ( ) ( )  
ATLANTA [REDACTED] ( ) ( )  
LOS ANGELES ( ) ( ) ( )  
BT  
UNCLAS

NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLES ORGANIZATION (NAPO); DOMESTIC  
SECURITY-TERRORISM; (00:ATLANTA)

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED

SEP 1 1987

1 - New York  
1 - Supervisor JTF-2  
DWJ:maw0.56V4  
(2)

23  
41

Approved: NEHTransmitted 243/105 106/10 Per           

NOTE: AFTER APPROVAL, PLEASE ROUTE THIS DOCUMENT BACK TO THE WORD  
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WP Initials: taf

1

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[REDACTED]

FOR INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICE, THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY IS FURNISHED RE CURRENT INVESTIGATION ON CAPTIONED MATTER IN THE NEW YORK AREA.

INVESTIGATION PREVIOUSLY CONDUCTED UNDER THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA (RNA) CAPTIONED, WHICH WAS CLOSED ON FEBRUARY 22, 1987, REVEALED THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ONGOING INVESTIGATION [REDACTED] IS BEING ACTIVELY PURSUED IN ATLANTA, NEW YORK AND LOS ANGELES AS WELL AS OTHER

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

INVESTIGATION DETERMINED

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

THE FOLLOWING A DESCRIPTION OF

[REDACTED]

NAME:  
DATE OF BIRTH:  
HEIGHT:  
WEIGHT:  
EYES:  
HAIR:  
BUILD:

[REDACTED]

PAST ADDRESS:

✓PRESENT ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

PAST EMPLOYMENT:

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT:

FBI NUMBER:

b6  
b7C

DESCRIPTION OF

THE FOLLOWING IS A

NAME:

RACE:

DATE OF BIRTH:

HEIGHT:



WEIGHT:  
EYES:  
HAIR:  
PAST ADDRESS:

PRESENT ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE NUMBER:  
EMPLOYMENT:

CHOKWE LUMUMBA

LUMUMBA IS A MEMBER OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA (RNA) AND HAS SERVED AS MINISTER OF JUSTICE FOR THE RNA IN THE AREA OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN. LUMUMBA ALSO SERVES AS A LEADER FOR NAPO. LUMUMBA, WHO IS AN ATTORNEY, REPRESENTED [REDACTED] IN THE 1982 BRINKS TRIAL. LUMUMBA IS CURRENTLY REPRESENTING [REDACTED] (FORMER TOP TEN MOST WANTED) BRINKS ARMORED CAR FUGITIVE IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

INVESTIGATION REVEALED THAT LUMUMBA WILL BE MOVING TO ALABAMA

b6  
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6

IN JANUARY OR FEBRUARY, 1988. THE FOLLOWING OF IS A DESCRIPTION OF LUMUMBA:

NAME:	EDWIN FINLEY TALIAFERRO, AKA CHOKWE LUMUMBA
RACE:	BLACK
DATE OF BIRTH:	AUGUST 2, 1947
HEIGHT:	6 FEET 2 AND HALF INCHES
WEIGHT:	185 POUNDS
EYES:	BROWN
HAIR:	BLACK
SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER:	364-46-3824
PAST ADDRESS:	132-06 DEXTER, MALCOLM X COMMUNITY CENTER, DETROIT, MICHIGAN (OFFICE)
HOME ADDRESS:	[REDACTED] DETROIT, MICHIGAN
PRESENT ADDRESS:	[REDACTED] (RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED])
TELEPHONE NUMER:	[REDACTED]
FBI NUMBER:	365382J10

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(4)

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b7C

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

A DESCRIPTION OF

[Redacted]

THE FOLLOWING IS

NAME:  
RACE:  
DATE OF BIRTH:  
HEIGHT:  
WEIGHT:  
EYES:  
HAIR:  
SOCIAL SECURITY  
ACCOUNT NUMBER:  
ADDRESS:

[Redacted]

4

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

DESCRIPTION OF [REDACTED] THE FOLLOWING IS A

NAME:  
RACE:  
DATE OF BIRTH:  
HEIGHT:  
WEIGHT:  
EYES:  
HAIR:  
VEHICLE:

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

DESCRIPTION OF [REDACTED]

THE FOLLOWING IS A

NAME:  
RACE:  
DATE OF BIRTH:  
HEIGHT:  
WEIGHT:  
EYES:  
HAIR:  
SOCIAL SECURITY  
ACCOUNT NUMBER:  
ADDRESS:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] RESIDES AT [REDACTED]

TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED] OWUSU IS DESCRIBED AS A BLACK  
MALE, [REDACTED] DATE OF BIRTH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(11)

NEW YORK OFFICE IS ATTEMPTING TO UPDATE THE PEDIGREE OF THE  
AFOREMENTIONED PERSONS. NYO IS ALSO ATTEMPTING TO DEVELOP A  
CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHICH CAN BE UTILIZED IN [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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12

[REDACTED] JUST ARRIVED: INBOX.14

INBOX.10 (#3081)

TO: [REDACTED]

FROM: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: 295/0001 ROUTINE

DATE: 22 OCT 87 14:10:10 GMT

CC:

TEXT:

VZCZCCID0001

RR HQ AT NY

DE CI #0001 2951408

ZNY EEEEE

R 221405Z OCT 87

FM CINCINNATI [REDACTED] RUC)

TO ACTING DIRECTOR ROUTINE

ATLANTA [REDACTED] ROUTINE

NEW YORK ROUTINE

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION (NAPO); DOMESTIC SECURITY -  
TERRORISM; OO: ATLANTA

[REDACTED]  
RE CINCINNATI TELCAL TO ATLANTA CASE AGENT, OCTOBER 8, 1987.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND RECEIVING OFFICES, ON

[REDACTED] PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

REGARDING [REDACTED]

SOURCE ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
JTF-2  
OCT 22 1987  
[REDACTED]

1234

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b7D  
b7E



PAGE TWO DE CI 0001 UNCL E F T O

SOURCE DETERMINED THAT

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b7C  
b7D

SOURCE STATED THAT

b6  
b7C  
b7D

ON [REDACTED] THE SOURCE ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]

SOURCE ALSO ADVISED THAT ATTORNEY, CHOKWE LUMUMBA, HAS BEEN

[REDACTED] LUMUMBA,

AS LEGAL ADVISOR, [REDACTED]

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ON

THE SOURCE ADVISED THAT

IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT NO INVESTIGATIVE LEADS ARE  
OUTSTANDING AND

b7E

BT

#0001

NNNN

INBOX: (715 #3265)

TO: [REDACTED]

FROM: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: 296/0100 ROUTINE

DATE: 23 OCT 87 14:13:49 GMT

CC:

TEXT:  
VZCZCHQ0100

RR AT BA BS CG DE DL LA NY NO NK PH WF

DE HQ [REDACTED]

ZNR UUUUU

R 221636Z OCT 87

FM ACTING DIRECTOR FBI

TO FBI ATLANTA [REDACTED] ROUTINE

ATTENTION: [REDACTED]

FBI BALTIMORE ROUTINE

FBI BOSTON ROUTINE

FBI CHICAGO ROUTINE

FBI DETROIT ROUTINE

FBI DALLAS ROUTINE

FBI LOS ANGELES ROUTINE

FBI NEW YORK ROUTINE

FBI NEW ORLEANS ROUTINE

FBI NEWARK ROUTINE

FBI PHILADELPHIA ROUTINE

FBI WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE ROUTINE

BT

UNCLAS

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*[Handwritten signature]*  
1/2  
SERIALIZED *[initials]* FILED *[initials]*  
[REDACTED]

PAGE THREE~DE [REDACTED] UNCLAS

FOR THE INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICES, IN VIEW OF THE  
ABOVE. [REDACTED]

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BT

#0100

NNNN

FBI

## TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype  
☐ Facsimile  
☒ Airtel

## PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate  
☐ Priority  
☐ Routine

## CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET  
☐ SECRET  
☐ CONFIDENTIAL  
☐ UNCLAS E F T O  
☐ UNCLAS

Date 11/29/83

TO: SAC, NEWARK [REDACTED]

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN [REDACTED]

MAY 19th COMMUNIST  
 ORGANIZATION (M19CO);  
 DS-TERRORISM  
 OO:NY

*113 - 3072 - 1 + 1/83 see att*

Re Newark teletype to Director dated 6/4/83.

For information of Newark, San Juan inadvertently overlooked lead in above captioned matter set forth in referenced communication.

San Juan is attempting to determine the subscriber to [REDACTED] When information requested is obtained, Newark will be notified immediately.

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b7E

2 - Newark  
 2 - Chicago  
 ② - New York  
 1 - San Juan

MSY/dap  
 (7)

AUTOMATED SEARCH

DATE DEC 7 1983

Approved: [REDACTED]

Transmitted [REDACTED]

(Number)

(Time)

DEC 6 1983

FBI

Date: 3/18/80

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]  
FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO CITY [REDACTED] (P)

~~SECRET~~

FUERZAS ARMADAS DE LIBERACION NACIONAL PUERTORRIQUEÑA (FALN);  
DS-FALN

Re Mexico City airtel, 2/6/80.

[REDACTED] undertook inquiries at [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] in an attempt to further  
identify [REDACTED]

Source spoke with [REDACTED]

This source undertook inquiry in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and no one has seen him recently.

[REDACTED] is undertaking further investigation at  
Cuernavaca in an attempt to verify the information furnished  
by [REDACTED]

4 - Bureau  
(2) - New York [REDACTED]  
1 - Mexico City  
LLL:gjk  
(5)

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 90;

REASON FOR EXTENSION

1-2.4.2 (2)

DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION  
MARCH 18, 2000

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

1\*

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

APR 9 1980  
MMP

INBOX.10 (#1268)

TO: [REDACTED]

FROM: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: 104/0013 ROUTINE

DATE: 14 APR 86 22:36:23 EST

CC:

TEXT:

DE00013 1042236Z

RR HQ BS CG LA LS NY PX SF SI SJ SL

DE DE

R 142236Z APR 86

FM DETROIT [REDACTED] (P) (CI-1)

TO DIRECTOR (ROUTINE)

BOSTON (ROUTINE)

CHICAGO [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

LOS ANGELES (ROUTINE)

LOUISVILLE (ROUTINE)

NEW YORK (JTTF-2) (ROUTINE)

PHOENIX [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED] (ROUTINE)

SPRINGFIELD (ROUTINE)

SAN JUAN (ROUTINE)

ST. LOUIS (ROUTINE)

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

FALN; MAJOR CASE 46; DS/T - FALN; OO: CHICAGO.

RE PHOENIX TELETYPE TO THE DIRECTOR, DATED APRIL 9, 1986.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS; CONSIDER ALL FALN MEMBERS ESCAPE NEW YORK

②

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
APR 14 1986  
FBI - NEW YORK

[REDACTED]



PAGE TWO [REDACTED] UNCLAS E F T O

b7E

DETROIT HAS DETERMINED THAT TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]  
IS A CURRENTLY DISCONNECTED NUMBER, PREVIOUSLY SUBSCRIBED  
TO [REDACTED] DETROIT,  
MICHIGAN, WITHOUT A NEW FORWARDING TELEPHONE NUMBER.

b6  
b7C

DETROIT INDICES IS NEGATIVE ON ANY [REDACTED] REFERENCE  
CURRENT D/ST INVESTIGATIONS. CONTACT WITH BUILDING MANAGER  
COULD NOT VERIFY [REDACTED] LIVING CURRENTLY IN [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

FOR THE INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICES, IT APPEARS  
THAT A POSSIBLE TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR MAY HAVE BEEN MADE  
ON THE FLYERS AND THE PROPER DETROIT CONTACT NUMBER SHOULD  
BE [REDACTED] SUBSCRIBING TO THE MALCOLM X CENTER  
FOR BLACK SURVIVAL, 13206 DEXTER AVENUE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN,  
48238, HEADQUARTERS OF THE LOCAL DETROIT OFFICE OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA (RNA) AND ATTORNEY CHOKWE LUMUMBA.  
ARMED AND DANGEROUS; CONSIDER ALL FALN MEMBERS ESCAPE RISKS.

BT

FBI

TELETYPE

ROUTINE

UNCLAS

11/27/87

02:45

Corrections  
p. 1, 4, 6Corr. made.  
ck,

ROUTINE  
NEW YORK [REDACTED] (P) (DTTF)  
ROUTINE  
DIRECTOR FBI ( ) ( )

ATTN: CID [REDACTED]  
ATLANTA ( ) ( ) (INFO) u  
CHICAGO [REDACTED] ( ) (SQ. 5A)  
LOS ANGELES [REDACTED] ( ) (IT-2)  
NEWARK ( ) ( )  
SACRAMENTO ( ) ( )  
SAN DIEGO ( ) ( )  
SAN FRANCISCO ( ) ( )

BT

UNCLAS

FALN; [REDACTED] AKA-FUGITIVE (A), IO NUMBER  
[REDACTED] AKA-FUGITIVE (A), IO NUMBER [REDACTED] TOP TEN  
FUGITIVES; MAJOR CASE NUMBER 46; DS/T-FALN; OO:CG

1 - New York  
1 - Supervisor DTTF  
AR:cr5.45.V3  
(2)

INDEX

pgs. 2, 3, 4 @

Approved: NEHTransmitted 331/137

NOV 30 1987

Per

NOTE: AFTER APPROVAL, PLEASE ROUTE THIS DOCUMENT  
PROCESSING SUPERVISOR, NOT TO THE TELETYPE ROOM

WP Initials: gab

PRAIRIE FIRE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (PFOC); DS/T-PFOC; OO:SF

RE CHICAGO TELETYPE, DATED SEPTEMBER 10, 1987; LOS ANGELES AIRTEL, DATED SEPTEMBER 24, 1987; NY TELETYPE, OCTOBER 17, 1987.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMATION SET FORTH BELOW CONCERNING CALLS FROM [REDACTED] RESIDENCE WAS OBTAINED VIA SUBPOENA FROM [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

FOR INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICES, SUBSCRIBER RECORDS REGARDING TELEPHONE NUMBERS (914) 352-0903 AND [REDACTED] OBTAINED BY THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION FROM THE SUBPOENAED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ACCOUNT OF [REDACTED] WHO RESIDES WITH [REDACTED] REVEALED THE FOLLOWING:

1. (914) 352-0903 - IS SUBSCRIBED TO BY

BEN NOVICK

251 E. KEARSING PKWY  
MONSEY, NY 10952

NY INDICES SEARCHED RE BEN NOVICK REVEALED A REFERENCE DATED JANUARY 27, 1984, IDENTICAL TO THE ABOVE WITH NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLE (NYS DMV) INFORMATION REFLECTING NOVICK'S DOB AS AUGUST 13, 1914; HEIGHT - 5 FT. 4 INCHES; EYES - BROWN.

2. [REDACTED] - IS SUBSCRIBED TO BY

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED]  
NY INDICES NEGATIVE RE [REDACTED] NYSDMV RECORDS REFLECT  
[REDACTED] WAS BORN [REDACTED] HEIGHT - 5 FT. 9 INCHES; EYES -  
GREEN.

AS RECEIVING OFFICES ARE AWARE THE CHICAGO DIVISION ALONG WITH A NUMBER OF OTHER FIELD OFFICES ARE CURRENTLY CONDUCTING INVESTIGATIONS OF KNOWN ASSOCIATES OF THE SEQUEL-SIX FUGITIVE WHO

ARE IDENTIFIED AS FOLLOWS: [REDACTED]

b3  
b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] AS A RESULT, THE CHICAGO DIVISION HAS INSTITUTED A COURT  
AUTHORIZED PEN REGISTER ON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SUBSCRIBER INFORMATION RE TELEPHONE NUMBERS OBTAINED IN [REDACTED]  
FROM THE PEN REGISTER ON [REDACTED] REVEALED THE FOLLOWING:

1 [REDACTED]

ADDENDUM:

FOR RECEIVING OFFICES INFORMATION, CHOKWE LUMUMBA IS THE  
ATTORNEY OF RECORD FOR [REDACTED] DEFENDANT IN THE CURRENT  
NYROB TRIAL BEING HEARD AT THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT, NEW YORK,  
NY. LUMUMBA IS ALSO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW AFRICAN PEOPLES  
ORGANIZATION (NAPO), AND IS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH FUGITIVE, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C


INTERESTINGLY, INFORMATION RECENTLY SET OUT BY THE <sup>N4</sup>DIVISION  
OUTLINED THE FACT THAT [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b3  
b6  
b7C



SUPPORT

b3  
b6  
b7C

NY INDICES AND INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT INFORMATION SYSTEM (ISIS)  
CHECKS NEGATIVE RE 

INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS COMMUNICATION CONCERNING CHOKWE  
LUMUMBA, ATTORNEY, 



ARMED AND DANGEROUS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

cl  
6/2/97  
LH

b7E

TO : *Sac NY* [Redacted]

DATE: *4/7/97*

FROM : NEW ORLEANS

- ☒ RUC  
☐ File Destruction Program

SUBJECT: *Republic of Afrika*  
(Title)

Enclosed are \_\_\_\_\_ items.  
These items are forwarded your office since:

- ☐ All logical investigation completed in this Division  
☐ You were OO at the time our case was RUC'd.

Enclosures are described as follows:

*closed files*

Enc.

NOTE: DO NOT BLOCK STAMP ORIGINAL ENCLOSURE

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

SERIALIZED ☒ INDEXED ☒  
FILED ☒

APR - 8 1997  
FBI - DJS

FBI - NEW YORK

*144*

*sm/fk*



FBI

## TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype  
☐ Facsimile  
☐ AIRTEL

## PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate  
☐ Priority  
☐ Routine

## CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET  
☐ SECRET  
☐ CONFIDENTIAL  
☐ UNCLAS E F T O  
☐ UNCLAS

Date 6/30/82

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: MOVIMIENTO DE LIBERACION NACIONAL (MLN)  
 OS - TERRORISM  
 OO: CHICAGO

Re Denver teletype to Bureau, dated June 2, 1982.

For information of Bureau and receiving offices  
 reliable source. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]

- 2 - Bureau  
 2 - Chicago  
 2 - Denver  
 2 - El Paso  
 2 - San Juan  
 2 - New York  
 3 - San Francisco

(1 - [REDACTED])  
 (1 - [REDACTED])  
 (1 - [REDACTED])

LJM/dld  
 (15)

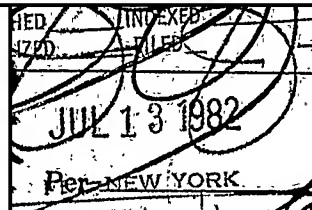
AUTOMATED SEARCH ONLY

Approved: [Signature]

DATE

Transmitted

(Number)



b7E

b7E

b6  
 b7C  
 b7D

b6  
 b7C  
 b7D  
 b7E

DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION

[Redacted]

FALN

DS/T

b6  
b7C  
b7D  
b7E

On February 8, 1990 [Redacted] advised Special Agent  
(SA) [Redacted] of the following information:

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

INDEX  
NAME

TO: [REDACTED]

FROM: [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

SUBJECT: 062/0004 PRIORITY 1 OF 3

DATE: 3 MAR 86 20:52:10 EST

CC:

TEXT:

CG00004 062 2052

PP HQ BH DN DE EP KC LA MI NO NK NY PH PX SF SD WF

DE CG

R03 2052Z MAR 86

FM CHICAGO [REDACTED] (P)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

BIRMINGHAM ROUTINE

DENVER PRIORITY

DETROIT ROUTINE

EL PASO ROUTINE

KANSAS CITY PRIORITY

LOS ANGELES PRIORITY

MILWAUKEE ROUTINE

NEW ORLEANS ROUTINE

NEWARK PRIORITY

NEW YORK ROUTINE

PHILADELPHIA ROUTINE

PHOENIX ROUTINE

SAN FRANCISCO ROUTINE

SAN DIEGO ROUTINE

WFO ROUTINE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
MAR 04 1986

[REDACTED]

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED] UNCLAS

b7E

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

SECTION 1 OF 3

ATTENTION: CID, DOMESTIC TERRORISM SECTION, SSA [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

TSD, [REDACTED]

SSAS

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

FALN; MAJOR CASE 46; DS - T - FALN; OO: CHICAGO

UCO - SEQUEL; DS - T - FALN; OO: CHICAGO

MAY 19TH COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION (M19CO); DS - T - M19CO;

OO: NEW YORK.

AS HEADQUARTERS AND RECIEVING ARE AWARE CHICAGO HAS  
NOTED DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS A NUMBER OF EVENTS WHICH HAVE  
OCCURRED IN THE [REDACTED] INVESTIGATION WHICH  
INDICATE THAT [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D  
b7E

PAGE SIX

UNCLAS E F T O

ALSO ON FEBRUARY 5, 1986, PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCES IN  
CHICAGO OF FALN SUBJECT [REDACTED] REVEALED [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] IN CHICAGO  
IN THE COMPANY OF [REDACTED] AND  
WALKING OUTSIDE AIMLESSLY FOR NEARLY AN HOUR WHILE ENGAGED  
IN CONVERSATION. UPON COMPLETION OF THE CONVERSATION THE  
TWO RETURNED TO [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] DEPARTED THE AREA  
IN HER VEHICLE. THE TWO WERE NOTED TO OCCASSIONALLY LOOK  
BEHIND THEM WHILE ENGAGED IN THIS WALKING AND TALKING  
ACTIVITY. IT IS NOTED THIS OCCURRED BETWEEN 8:00 AND 9:00 P  
AND IN TEMPERATURES OF APPROXIMATELY 38 DEGREES ON THAT  
EVENING.

b6  
b7C  
b7E

ALSO, ON THE EVENING OF FEBRUARY 5, 1986, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] IT IS FURTHER NOTED  
THAT THAT CONTACT OCCURRED FROM [REDACTED] AT

-----END OF DOCUMENT-----

-->

*FALN*  
*RWA*

INBOX.1 (#1773)

TO:  
LA  
PH

FROM:

SUBJECT: 062/0005 PRIORITY 2 OF 3

DATE: 3 MAR 86 21:33:36 EST

CC:

TEXT:

CG00005 062 2133

PP HQ BH DN DE EP KC LA MI NO NK NY PH PX SF SD WF.

DE CG

P03 2133Z MAR 86

FM CHICAGO (P)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

BIRMINGHAM ROUTINE

DENVER PRIORITY

DETROIT ROUTINE

EL PASO ROUTINE

KANSAS CITY PRIORITY

LOS ANGELES PRIORITY

MILWAUKEE ROUTINE

NEW ORLEANS ROUTINE

NEWARK PRIORITY

NEW YORK ROUTINE

PHILADELPHIA ROUTINE

PHOENIX ROUTINE

SAN FRANCISCO ROUTINE

SAN DIEGO ROUTINE

WFO ROUTINE

BT

SECONDS.

b6  
b7C  
b7E

ON FEBRUARY 6, 1986, ATTORNEY [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
ON FEBRUARY 25, 1986, SURVEILLANCES OF [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D  
b7E

[REDACTED] IN CHICAGO REVEALED THAT SHE ATTENDED AN APPARENT

MEETING AT THE RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED] SURVEILLANCE TEAMS

ALSO OBSERVED [REDACTED] DEPARTING THE [REDACTED] RESIDENCE

AS THE MEETING APPARENTLY BROKE UP. VEHICLES NOTED IN THE

AREA ALSO INDICATED THAT [REDACTED] AND

[REDACTED] ALL CHICAGO FALN SUSPECTS WERE ALSO PRESENT

AT THIS MEETING. ALTHOUGH IT IS UNKNOWN WHETHER OR NOT

[REDACTED] IT IS NOTED

THAT SOURCES AT CHICAGO REPORT THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHICH WOULD BE THE ONLY OTHER LOGICAL PLACE THAT

THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN AT THAT TIME. CHICAGO ALSO NOTES

THAT OVER THE [REDACTED] YEARS OF CONDUCTING

SURVEILLANCES OF FALN SUSPECTS NO SIMILIAR MEETING HAS

EVER OCCURRED AT THE [REDACTED] RESIDENCE.

ALSO ON FEBRUARY 25, 1986, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CHICAGO INTERPRETS ALL THIS ACTIVITY TO BE INDICATIVE  
OF INCREASED EFFORTS ON THE PART OF THE FALN AND OTHERS.  
UNKNOWN TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CHICAGO NOTES THAT THERE ARE TWO ISSUES WHICH  
CONTINUE TO BE THE PRIMARY POINTS OF INTEREST AND REASONS  
FOR CONTINUED INVESTIGATION IN THIS MATTER. THOSE POINTS  
ARE 1.) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2.) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

-----END OF DOCUMENT-----

-->



INBOX.13 (#1916)

TO: [REDACTED]

FROM: [REDACTED]

b7E

SUBJECT: 062/0006 ROUTINE 3 OF 3

DATE: 4 MAR 86 21:21:59 EST

CC:

TEXT:

CG000006 063 2122

RR HQ BH DN DE EP KC LA MI NO NK NY PH PX

SF SD WF

DE CG

R04 2122Z MAR 86

FM CHICAGO [REDACTED] (P)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

BIRMINGHAM ROUTINE

DENVER PRIORITY

DETROIT ROUTINE

EL PASO ROUTINE

KANSAS CITY PRIORITY

LOS ANGELES PRIORITY

MILWAUKEE ROUTINE

NEW ORLEANS ROUTINE

NEWARK PRIORITY

NEW YORK ROUTINE

PHILADELPHIA ROUTINE

PHOENIX ROUTINE

SAN FRANCISCO ROUTINE

SAN DIEGO ROUTINE

WFO ROUTINE

BT

UNCLAS E F T O

SECTION 3 OF 3

TSD, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

FALN; MAJOR CASE 46; DS - T - FALN; OO: CHICAGO

UCO - SEGUEL; DS - T - FALN; OO: CHICAGO

MAY 19TH COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION (MI9CO); DS - T - MI9CO;

OO: NEW YORK.

FBI

## TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype☐ Facsimile☒ AIRTEL

## PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate☐ Priority☐ Routine

## CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET☐ SECRET☐ CONFIDENTIAL☐ UNCLAS E F T O☐ UNCLAS

Date 1/9/89

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE [REDACTED] (P)

SUBJECT: MAY 19 COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION (M19CO);  
DOMESTIC SECURITY/TERRORISM  
OO: NEW YORKb6  
b7C  
b7E

Re Minneapolis teletype to the Director, 10/17/88.

Enclosed for Chicago, Minneapolis and New York  
Divisions are the following:Two copies each of three investigative inserts  
reflecting interviews of [REDACTED]b6  
b7CReferenced Minneapolis teletype set forth the  
following:ARMED AND DANGEROUS; ESCAPE RISK2 - Bureau  
2 - Chicago (183G-2399) (SQ 5 [REDACTED] nc. 6)  
2 - Minneapolis [REDACTED] (6)  
② - New York [REDACTED] (E [REDACTED])  
2 - Milwaukee [REDACTED]RAG:cal  
(10)

cc: [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

SERIALIZED [REDACTED] FILED [REDACTED]

JAN 9 1989  
FBI - NEW YORK

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Transmitted \_\_\_\_\_

Per \_\_\_\_\_

[redacted]

office boxes may better serve the FBI's interest in [redacted] and other fugitives related to this investigation. If New York is in agreement with Milwaukee, New York is requested to furnish Milwaukee with a subpoena for toll records for the aforementioned telephone numbers and address the subpoena to [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] Accompanying this subpoena should be a non-disclosure letter.

UACB within 10 days, Milwaukee Division will request a mail cover from the Regional Postal Inspector in Charge for all mail addressed to [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

Further, all receiving offices are requested to conduct appropriate indices and local criminal inquiries regarding [redacted] and [redacted]

b6  
b7C

ARMED AND DANGEROUS; ESCAPE RISK

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype  
☐ Facsimile  
☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate  
☐ Priority  
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET  
☐ SECRET  
☐ CONFIDENTIAL  
☐ UNCLAS E F T O  
☐ UNCLAS

Date 9/4/91

TO : SAC, JACKSON [REDACTED]  
FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS (245F-SL-172780) (P)  
SUBJECT : [REDACTED]

Et Al;  
OCDETF  
OO: ST. LOUIS

Re telcal from SA [REDACTED] St. Louis  
Division, to SA [REDACTED] Jackson Division, on  
8/8/91.

For the information of receiving offices, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] and 14 of his cohorts were indicted on 1/9/91, on  
RICO charges, the predicate offenses being murder and drug  
related. Of the 14 individuals, 12 are currently being held  
without bond, including [REDACTED] is  
confined to the Franklin County, Missouri jail awaiting trial  
which should occur sometime in the latter part of 1991 or the  
early part of 1992.

On 6/29/91 and 6/30/91, [REDACTED] was visited by  
CHOKWE LUMUMBA, Black male, date of birth 8/2/47, a subject in  
the above captioned New York case. LUMUMBA was supposed to  
come visit [REDACTED] on 8/3/91, but failed to show up.  
Ostensibly, LUMUMBA is visiting [REDACTED] in a lawyer-client  
capacity. These activities are being disseminated to the  
receiving offices for informational purposes only.

2 Jackson  
2 New York  
2 - St. Louis  
HES/kkc  
(6)

TIS  
10/7/91

1  
[Handwritten initials and stamp]

[REDACTED]

SEP 17 1991  
[REDACTED]

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Transmitted \_\_\_\_\_ Per \_\_\_\_\_  
(Number) (Time)

b6  
b7C  
b7E

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C  
b7E

~~SECRET~~

Subject [ ] advised that [ ]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

Subject [ ] advised that she is a resident of [ ] and was in the U.S. for holiday and to attend the human rights tribunal at Hunter College. She stated that she was to stay with [ ] and does not know anyone in the U.S. [ ] stated that she had been [ ]

Subject [ ] stated that he was in the U.S. to visit a friend named [ ]. He also stated that he was to attend a tribunal on human rights in New York City. [ ] advised that he was a [ ]

[ ]. He provided no further information.

INS advised that the subjects [ ]

Subject [ ] provided a statement; subjects [ ] and [ ] would not provide any statements to INS.

INS further advised that [ ]

INS provided SA [ ] with the attached copies of documents in the possession of the subjects.

~~SECRET~~

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED *Quinn*  
INDEXED  
FILED *Quinn*

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

b6  
b7C  
b7E

The following descriptive information was obtained by investigation and observation:

NAME

[REDACTED]

SEX

I

FEMALE

DPOB

HEIGHT

WEIGHT

EYES

HAIR

PASSPORT #

[REDACTED]

NAME

[REDACTED]

SEX

FEMALE

DPOB

HEIGHT

WEIGHT

EYES

HAIR

PASSPORT #

[REDACTED]

NAME

[REDACTED]

SEX

MALE

DPOB

HEIGHT

WEIGHT

EYES

HAIR

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

b6  
b7C

7/0.71

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-78)

FBI

TELETYPE

IMMEDIATE/

UNCLAS  
1/5/89

/IMMEDIATE/

NEW YORK. [REDACTED]

/IMMEDIATE/

DIRECTOR FBI ( ) ( ) ( )

ATLANTA ( ) ( ) ( )

BALTIMORE ( ) ( ) ( )

CHICAGO (INFO) ✓

JACKSON ( ) ( ) ( ) (INFO) ✓

PHILADELPHIA ( ) ( ) ( )

1635

corrections made  
Corrections,  
p1,2,3,4,5,6.  
JD

b6  
b7C  
b7E

1 - New York  
1 - Supervisor [REDACTED]  
TJM:majlll.v4  
(2)

~~9/2/89~~

[REDACTED]

JAN 8 '89  
[REDACTED]

Approved: JMF/KAM

Transmitted

MAJ111SQ.008

Per

(107)

NOTE: AFTER APPROVAL, PLEASE ROUTE THIS DOCUMENT BACK TO THE WORD  
PROCESSING SUPERVISOR, NOT TO THE TELETYPE ROOM.

WP Initials:

may 1/8/89 8:46 (1)



WMFO ( ) ( ) ( )

BT

~~UNCLAS~~ ~~Secret~~

CITE: //3540//

PASS: HQ FOR SSA [REDACTED]

ROOM 5214. ✓

b6  
b7C  
b7E

SUBJECT: NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLE ORGANIZATION NAPO; DOMESTIC SECURITY;

TERRORISM; OO:NY.

*This communication is classified "Secret" in its entirety captured*  
ARMED AND DANGEROUS

REFERENCE WMFO TELETYPE DECEMBER 29, 1989; AND NEW YORK TELCALMS ✓

(2)

TO  
OF WMFO AND ATLANTA FROM SA [REDACTED] TO SSA [REDACTED] b6  
AND SA [REDACTED] JANUARY 4, 1989 AND JANURY 5, 1989. b7C

[REDACTED]

b7D  
b7E

AS SET FORTH IN REFERENCED TELETYPE [REDACTED] CHOKWE

b6  
b7C

LUMUMBA [REDACTED]

OMARI

OBADELA [REDACTED]

(REPUBLIC OF NEW ✓

(79)

AFRIKA) PLANNED TO TRAVEL TO

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED]

FURTHER INFORMATION DETERMINED THAT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

TRAVELED FROM

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

4

[REDACTED]

IT IS REQUESTED THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7E

CONDUCT COMPLETE BACKGROUND CHECK TO INCLUDE CONFIRMATION OF  
ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBERS, SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER, EMPLOYMENT, TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] - CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECK, ETC., ON [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

6

b6  
b7C  
b7E

[REDACTED]

CONDUCT COMPLETE BACKGROUND CHECK ON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

IT IS REQUESTED THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

X

[REDACTED]

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

~~Secret~~  
~~Classified by: G-3~~  
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

TJM:tjm

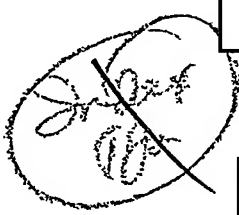
Contained in the 1-A section of this file are travel plans for the following individuals:

CHOKWE LUMUMBA

b6  
b7C  
b7D

These individuals were scheduled to travel to [redacted]  
[redacted] This travel itinerary was obtained from [redacted]  
[redacted]

See HA3  
b6  
b7C  
b7E



[redacted]

JAN 05 1990

[redacted]